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WELLINGTON'S WORK: HAS IT BEEN NEUTRALISED BY THE REVIVAL OF BONAPARTISM?

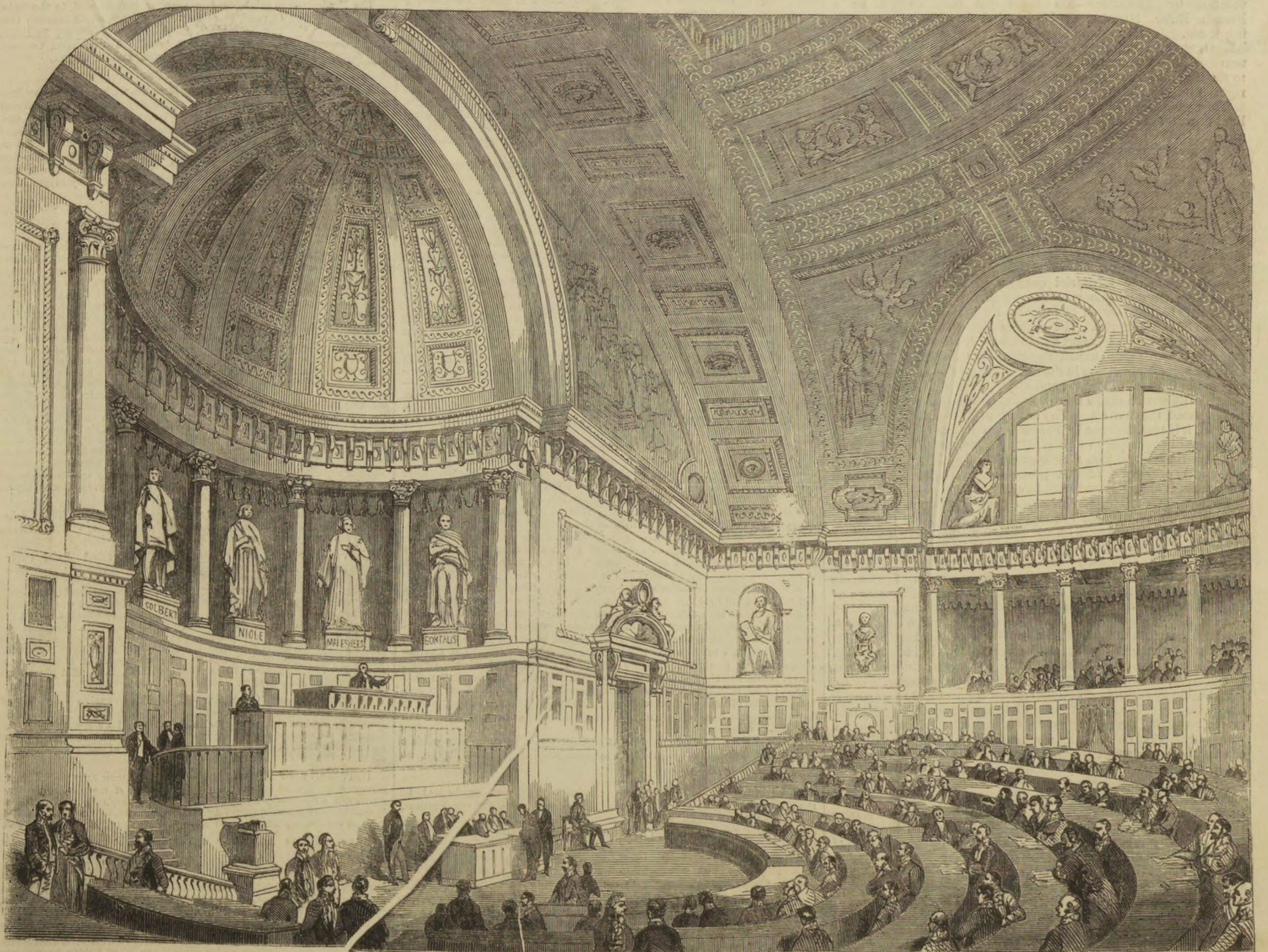
AN accidental coincidence will present to the eye of History the death of the illustrious conqueror of Napoleon as contemporaneous with the elevation to the Imperial throne of his nephew and successor. In this restoration of Napoleonism, some English publicists perceive a reversal of the great work which made the Duke of Wellington so famous; while, on the other side of the Channel, there are not wanting those who appeal to French vanity, and call the event a "retribution." On the other hand, so much of authority as there may be in a public declaration of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, is arrayed on the side of a different solution of the difficulty: for he has said, in his recent Message to the Senate, that, in proposing to make him Emperor, "the people nobly avenges its reverses (of 1814-1815), without making victims—without threatening any independence—and without troubling the peace of the world." The subject is one on which there are opinions the most opposite. By one class of thinkers, the new French Emperor is regarded as a crafty and perfidious man, who meditates a resumption of the old ambitious designs of his uncle; while another—but a less numerous class—place reliance on his reiterated assertions, and look upon him as the Napoleon of Peace. Upon the career of the late Duke of Wellington, the question has a direct bearing; inasmuch as it has gravely been

held to involve a disturbance of that great European settlement which was mainly his work, and which was ratified by the Treaty of Vienna.

The great military exploits of the Duke of Wellington would not lose their lustre, if the result of an investigation were to establish that the restoration of the Napoleon family to the throne of France, is virtually an abrogation of the treaty of Vienna. Still would he continue to be the admired of soldiers for the profound genius of his Peninsular tactics; still would the student of contemporary history find cause to respect the high moral purpose that sustained him throughout the struggle, and the consciousness of rectitude that steered him against foreign enmity and domestic detraction. But mankind, however little their practice may accord with true ethics, will persist in judging from results, rather than from motives; and the universality of the Duke of Wellington's reputation might suffer, were the opinion to take root that all his victories, all his stern and steadfast strivings against the hollow but desolating tyranny of the elder Bonaparte, had been in vain, for that another of the race had come after, and scattered to the winds the laboured fabric of European restoration. We do not say that this would be a just decision, but that it would be one easily adopted by the mass of mankind; and it is, therefore, of some importance to ascertain on what grounds it could ever be arrived at.

The settlement of European affairs, at the Congress of Vienna,

administered to the French nation, to use the Duke of Wellington's own words, "a great moral lesson." For some years prior to the close of the last century they had spread the terror of their arms over Europe—the fanatics of revolutionary propagandism. For many years after the commencement of the present, that military crusade had been converted into an instrument of the inordinate ambition of one man. The "great moral lesson" was offered, at least in so far as England was concerned, not to the revolutionary propagandists, who had long since spent their force and abandoned their fanaticism, but to the nation which rendered itself the accomplice of the rapacity of a military chieftain, and paid itself in plunder and false glory. The punishment inflicted on that nation consisted, not in the restoration of the Royal line it had rejected at the Great Revolution, but in the restitution, to their legitimate owners, of those kingdoms, provinces, and minor trophies of conquest, by which the French had been bribed, through their national vanity, to aid in a system of universal spoliation and tyranny. To restrain France within her natural boundaries, and to provide guarantees against future outbreaks of the spirit of rapacious conquest, was the avowed aim of the Sovereigns and delegate of Sovereigns, who met at the celebrated Congress of Vienna. We do not say that some of them were not actuated by motives of a lower order: that in the breast of one Monarch, revenge—and in that of another, a hatred of freedom, did not inspire a wish for still more stringent and reactionary measures. If



RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—SITTING OF THE SENATE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

history did not attest the existence of such feelings and motives, the subsequent conduct of those Sovereigns, and their successors, would prove that they hated the Revolution even more than they hated France; and that, if they had dared, they would have suppressed the last guarantees of constitutional liberty. It was the noble example and influence of England that averted an evil which would have been the fruitful parent of still greater evils. England had earned the right to mediate, to moderate—in some respects even to dictate; and England, at that epoch, was animated by the just, magnanimous, and politic spirit of Wellington. It was Wellington who respected the genius of Bonaparte, and was not revengeful towards him, but only sternly opposed to his system; it was Wellington who restrained the reactionary and retaliatory spirit of the triumphant Kings—triumphant mainly through his exploits and large-minded sagacity: for Wellington better knew than they their real mission. He knew that the first Revolution, however disgraced by crime and folly, had been in some sort a necessary consequence of a tyranny whose insolence had culminated as its forces had decayed; that the original Propagandist wars were the impulse of a fanaticism for which there lay some excuse in the intensity of its faith; that the duty of the Allied Monarchs, the congregated judges, was not so much to punish as to restrain, and to find guarantees against future aggression. Wellington's view of his great work was all along sustained by resolves drawn from the highest political morality. Neither he nor his nation had any revenge to gratify; they had conquered their great antagonist, and thereby desired to complete the work by paralysing the system that had made him dangerous.

And has this effort hitherto succeeded? Have the French people, during the thirty-seven years of peace from international wars given to Europe by Wellington—have they sought, at any period, to resume their iniquitous career of aggressive conquest? We do not speak of extra-European wars. England herself has waged war in many parts of the world since then; and Russia has sustained a protracted and not wholly unsuccessful contest, of which the object has been to extend her Asiatic territory. Of the old Napoleonic spirit of barefaced aggression—of the seizure and invasion of friendly or neutral states, on pretexts insultingly flimsy; of the insolent dictation to continental Powers, which, as much as even the wars of Napoleon, aroused the instincts of mankind against him—of these, the ancient vices of the French, has there been a fresh eruption? France has passed through two violent popular revolutions since the Peace of 1815. Did the Government of Louis Philippe inaugurate the new dynasty by aggressive wars? Did the Provisional Government of 1848—a more dangerous authority, because of more purely democratic origin—proclaim a new crusade of Republicanism in Europe? No; to the eternal honour of Lamartine be it recorded, that the earliest use he made of his Dictatorship, and of his official authority as Foreign Minister of France, was to issue a manifesto to all the nations of the Continent, in which, on behalf of the French people, he repudiated that insane lust of military aggression—those mad maxims of national vanity, which were instantly ascribed to them by the guides and exponents of public opinion, and by none more so than those of this country. That declaration—that solemn engagement entered into in the very heat of triumphant revolution by Lamartine—has never yet been treated by a French Ruler, Minister, or Diplomatist, as of less than binding force. That manifesto expressly recognised the treaty of Vienna, and the European settlement, of which it was the attestation and the guarantee. It also expressly bound France to adhere to the new international law of Europe—that no one State has a right to interfere in the purely domestic concerns of another State.

Then what is there in this coincidence of the death of Wellington with the re-crowning of Bonapartism? A dramatic unity; no more! Wellington's work remains undisturbed; and the territorial arrangement of Europe rests on the basis of the settlement of 1815. We deal only with known facts, not with the secret resolves of this or that ambitious or unprincipled ruler. Admit that those resolves exist, and the history of thirty-seven years, the foreign policy of the elder and younger Bourbons, of the Republic, and of the two Dictatorships, supply us with this grand moral,—that the aggressor, who first draws the sword for European conquest, will be suicidally in the wrong, condemned by all known law, human and divine.

So far as to the territorial question. Thirty-seven years of peace have borne testimony to the wisdom of Wellington at the crisis of 1815, in so far as he influenced the deliberations and conclusions of the Congress. His prowess had secured an European restoration; his politic magnanimity had contributed to give it stability. The same exalted morality that nerved him for the struggle and sustained him in the strife, tempered his natural exultation in the moment of victory, and inspired him with an heroic prudence. His work remains unassailed, at least from the side whence he expected the assault. The treaty of Vienna has been infringed, it is true, but not by France; and it does not come within the scope of our inquiry to discuss the excuses offered by Russia and Austria for the part they have taken in abrogating some of the minor provisions of that great compact. As a territorial settlement, it still remains in full force.

So that, even taking the present aspect of things at its worst; supposing the improbable contingency of a reversal of the settlement of 1815; assuming, with our alarmists, that there was something more than a mere rhetorical flourish in the boast of Louis Bonaparte to the Assembly that among other things he represented "a defeat," and that the leashed legions of France are once more to be let loose upon Europe; admit the still more improbable contingency of success to that iniquitous crusade: yield even all these suggestions to that calculating fear which ever broods upon the past and ignores the present—and we still have left to us one part of the great work of Wellington that is indestructible. Treaties might be torn and scattered to the winds; thrones might be shattered, as they were before; the whole social system of Europe might again upheave, its eruptions spreading havoc and ruin around; kingdoms might be parcelled and boundaries effaced; Kings might be driven into exile, the sufferings of Royalty insulted, the rights of the people trampled on: all these crimes might once more be re-enacted, on a scene that has witnessed them, and always from the same nation, too frequently already; and yet, even in the very depth of their depression, and in the desolation alike of their rights and of their hopes, there would still remain to mankind the consolation, that if wrong can reproduce wrong, so can right restore right; that the great work wrought, not so much by Wellington the man as by Wellington the embodied British character, would certainly be accomplished again, and that there is never room for despair so long as the principles of honour and justice retain their vitality in the constitution of man. In this spirit, then, we may say, that even were all the material form of Wellington's work to be destroyed, still Wellington would not have lived in vain; for he provided liberty with a history, and patriotism with a creed, and gave Europe thirty-seven years of the most fruitful and beneficent Peace yet recorded in the annals of mankind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, November 10th.

"L'Empire c'est la Paix!" *peut être*, we shall see; but certainly it is not *la tranquillité*. What movement; what excitement; what "May-games, wakes, Whitsunales; what dancings and concerts; what puppet-shows, hobby-horses, tabors, bagpipes, balls, barley-breaks," are preparing for this said Empire, it passes our dazzled wits to imagine or describe.

All on the surface is smiling—ray, laughing aloud; all bears a holiday aspect; the streets swarm with *flâneurs* of both sexes, all ages, and various nations. The shop windows glitter with rich stuffs, with jewels, embroideries, with porcelain; with nicknacks, such as Paris glories in inventing; with fineries of women's gear; and, as is now the fashion, with fineries of men's. The shop of the tailor Dusautoy, on the Boulevards, rivals the most brilliant *Magasin de Nouveautés* ever frequented by the ladies of Paris or any other place: such embroideries, such braiding, such gold and silver, and splendours of all descriptions for senators, for soldiers, for sailors; for *chevaliers* of this order and *officiers* of that: in short, for everybody who thinks he would look well in a uniform, and therefore sets to work to find out he has a right to wear one—a process which invariably terminates successfully. His mother's half-brother had a great wish to serve in Algeria, at the most fiery epoch of the war. His grandfather, if he had had the money, would have helped to freight a vessel to aid the escape of Napoleon from St. Helena. Perhaps even he himself had cried "*Vive l'Empereur!*" at the entry of the President into Paris; not on the Boulevards, where nobody did cry, *bien entendu*; no, that would have been a want of modesty—it would have rendered him too conspicuous; but in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they did cry, he nearly screamed himself hoarse. Who, then, can say he had not a right to appear in a uniform *quelconque*?

Louis Napoleon intends visiting in state several of the principal theatres; and they, of course, are preparing for the occasion. The Italian Opera is to perform a *cantata*, written by M. Méry, and composed by M. Pontana, a favourite pupil of Donizetti. The Opéra Comique has a similar intention, and the Opéra National follows in the wake. The Odéon is to declaim an ode; and the four *théâtres de vaudeville* have, it is said, the intention of uniting their forces to offer a representation, in which each *troupe* plays a piece from its *repertoire*.

The representation of "*Moïse*" at the Grand Opéra, on Friday night, was a sort of epoch in the musical world. The *chef d'œuvre* of Rossini, which for so many years has only been given mutilated, piecemeal, cut up into *specimens*—was there given intact, and the success was such as the occasion merited.

At the Opéra Comique, the first representation of the "*Mystères d'Udolphe*" was rather a failure: the horrors were not *bond fide* horrors; the ghost was strong and healthy; you saw it was make-believe from beginning to end; and you were not the least thankful to M. Scribe for letting you into the secret. You would much rather have had a few cold shivers, and have felt your hair stand just a little on end, than have seen the spectre laughing in his sleeve in a way no spectre, who had any respect for the gravity of his position, would think of doing. The music possessed considerable merit; but the whole thing was but coldly received.

In preparation for some of the public *fiets* of the ensuing winter, the Hôtel de Ville is about to open two new *salons*, which are to be decorated by the pencils of M. Ingres and Eugène Delacroix. The former is to paint on the walls and ceiling of one of these apartments the apotheosis of the Emperor; the works of the latter are not, we believe, confined only to the other *salon*, but are to appear in various parts of the building.

A tragedy has been written by M. Latour-Saint-Ybars, which is to appear at the Théâtre Français, and in which Mlle. Rachel has accepted the first part. The work is highly spoken of for the strength of the composition, and the beauty of the language.

A work, which promises to have a brilliant success, and a widely-extended circulation, has just appeared, from the pen of M. Edmond Texier. The subject is in itself one of a class calculated to command both a local and a general interest: but this is only the first element of success; behind remain those of style, research, veracity, and variety; and all these the book possesses in an eminent degree. It is entitled "*Tableau de Paris*," which it represents in every possible phase, as seen every day by the ordinary passer-by, every night by those most deeply initiated into its darkest mysteries. No aspect is left out, no class undescribed, no scene passed over in silence. From the blazing lustre of the glowing atmosphere, the frantic mirth, the wild, phrenzied life of the *bal de l'Opéra*, to the gloom, the philly damp, the creeping silence, the consciousness of Death's presence, of the Morgue; from the boudoir of the *petite maîtresse* to the naked garret of the starving *ouvrière*, from the *Marquise* to the *grisette*, from the Senator to the *gamin*, all are touched with truth, a *finesse*—and an appreciation of their peculiarities, that render the work one of an interest and an originality rarely met with. The pencil of the artist adds its attractions to the book, and most of the scenes described are delineated with considerable skill and vigour.

M. de Lamartine has just published the seventh volume of the "*Histoire de la Restauration*," and the eighth and last is now in the press. The *Assemblée Nationale* publishes from the work a series of extracts, full of interest.

The death of the Duc de Leuchtenberg has produced a certain sensation here; and already has a suggestion been raised respecting his widow, as *a parti* for the future Emperor. "The funeral baked meats" are not even allowed to become cold to "furnish forth the marriage tables."

An anecdote from the court of the Emperor Souloque:—The Emperor Souloque, like other Emperors, has his imperial guard to attend his imperial person, which said troop is furnished from the *élite* of his subjects. A French traveller recently visiting these regions, and viewing with admiration and interest the manoeuvres of this chosen band, observed that each officer bore on his head-dress a glittering badge, which, no doubt, thought our voyager, was some order of distinction. Desiring to study the decoration more closely, he contrived to get near one of the individuals thus favoured, and on a brazen plate read this interesting legend—"Martins, Marchand de Sardines à la Rochelle." A certain number of boxes of cured sprats had found their way, doubtless, in some French vessel, to the dominions of the Emperor, who had thus employed the labels.

As may be supposed, a most bitter feeling exists on the part of Jerome Bonaparte and his family at their not being placed in the *Senatus Consultum* as the heirs presumptive to the Empire—a position which they were given to understand they were to occupy. The question was long and warmly discussed at the meeting of the Senate, and the point decided by one single vote forming the majority. It is, of course, owing to this that Jerome has resigned the Presidency of the Senate.

The point respecting the necessity of each of the members of the Bonaparte family obtaining the consent of the Emperor to his marriage, is another cause of extreme dissatisfaction. In fact, a general dissatisfaction is to be anticipated on the part of the *branche cadette*.

A strong degree of excitement reigns among the French Protestants on the subject of the late persecutions in Tuscany, and some most admirable discourses have been delivered from the pulpits of various churches of the *Eglise Réformée*, all as remarkable for moderation and Christian forbearance, as for earnestness and force. In the former peculiarity, they present a striking contrast to some of the Roman Catholic organs. The *Univers Religieux*, for example, strongly approves the firmness of the Grand Duke, trusts the Protestant deputations sent to him will be treated as it merits; that is to say, with harshness or contempt; and, in short, goes on with a tissue of arrogance, intolerance, and blind bigotry, we could hardly have anticipated as appearing in the public press, in the nineteenth century.

Abu-el-Kader has returned to Amboise, there to remain in perfect liberty until the *fêtes* celebrating the proclamation of the Empire, at which he is to be present.

The proceedings in the French Senate have had reference exclusively to the approaching re-establishment of the Empire. The *Senatus Consultum*, which, with the exception of one note, has been unanimously agreed to, confers upon Louis Napoleon the right of adoption, and moreover gives him the power of setting, by an organic decree, the order in which the different branches of the Bonaparte family are to be placed with a view to succession. The proposition to be presented to the sanction of the people is to be in the following form:—

The people desires the re-establishment of the Imperial dignity in the person of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, with right of succession in the line of his direct legitimate or adoptive descendants; and gives to him the right of regulating the order of the succession to the throne in the Bonaparte family, as is provided for in the *Senatus Consultum* of the 7th day of November, 1852.

This plebiscite is to be accepted or rejected on the 21st of November.

BELGIUM.

Some excitement has been created in Belgium by the introduction by the Government of a bill for the punishment of press offences towards foreign Governments. On Tuesday afternoon it was laid before the Chamber of Representatives. After some preliminary business had been disposed of, M. Faider, the new Minister of Justice, ascended the species of pulpit appropriated to speakers, and announced that he was authorised by his Majesty to present a bill for the punishing of outrages on foreign Sovereigns or heads of Governments. The bill, or project of law, provided that any one found guilty of outraging, by means of the press, images, engravings, &c., the persons of foreign Sovereigns, or the heads of Government, should be punished by an imprisonment not exceeding a term of two years, and by a fine not exceeding 5000 francs (£200). It was furthermore provided that the plea of having merely reproduced anterior publications, &c., cannot be admitted in justification, or in extenuation of the offence; that the prosecutions are to take place at the formal demand of the diplomatic agents of the foreign Governments complaining of any attack or outrage; that the trials are to be regulated according to existing laws—that is to say, in other words, that press offences will still be tried by jury; and that the press law of 1816 is abolished. In the preamble to the bill (*exposé des motifs*) it is set forth that the law of 1816 was virtually declared defunct by recent verdicts of juries; and that a law punishing outrages on foreign sovereigns is an international necessity, a law based on national right, and one admitted by even the greatest nations of antiquity as well as of modern times. It was stated that the Belgian Government could not and did not undertake to prosecute *ex officio*, and consequently that the complaint must emanate from the Government considering itself outraged; the prosecution to begin within three months of the alleged offence.

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steam-ship, the *Baltic*, which arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday, we have an interesting account of the funeral of Daniel Webster, whose remains were conveyed to their last resting place, at Marshfield, on Friday, the 29th ult., in the presence of a vast assemblage, who appeared to take a deep and melancholy interest in the ceremonies. The officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Alden, the parish minister, having read an appropriate passage from Scripture, delivered a feeling address, in the course of which he referred to several circumstances which occurred in the death-bed scene of the late statesman, in proof that he whose death they were lamenting had been a sublime illustration of the indwelling and abiding power of Christian faith. "One who knew him," continued the clergyman, "well remarked, 'His whole life has been that of preparation.' Those who knew him best could the most truly appreciate the lessons, both from his lips and example, in teaching the sustaining power of the Gospel." Before the interment took place, the body was removed to the lawn in front of the mansion, and placed on a bier beneath one of the large poplar trees; and from nine to half-past one o'clock the assembled thousands took a last look. The countenance was serene and life-like. Two garlands of oak-leaves and acorns, and two bouquets of flowers, were placed on the coffin. Many shed tears and grieved for the loss of a departed father or dear friend. The funeral procession contained no carriages, nor were there any ladies in its train; but to such a length it did extend that scarcely two-thirds had left the house when the coffin reached the tomb. The burial took place exactly at half-past two o'clock, when an eloquent prayer was offered by the same clergyman. The funeral was attended by at least 10,000 persons, among whom were General Franklin Pierce, Governor Marcy of New York; the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the Hon. Edward Everett, the Hon. Charles Ashmun, Governor Bontwell, ex-Chancellor Jones, of New York, Judge Sprague, and many other distinguished men; but the only member of the Cabinet present was Mr. Secretary Conrad. The whole of the proceedings are described as having been appropriate, solemn, and affecting. Mr. Webster was buried on his own grounds, by the side of his children. At New York a general feeling of mourning was perceptible; the ships of all nations lying along the course of the north and east rivers displayed their flags at half-mast, and minute guns were fired throughout the day. At a meeting of the special committees of the Common Council, November the 16th was appointed for the obsequies in the city. Mr. Webster's death had in some degree caused a cessation of political meetings, but all parties were working energetically in favour of their candidates.

PIEDMONT.

The Piedmontese Ministry has been at last formed, in the following manner:—Count Cavour, President of the Council, Finance; General Da Bormida, Foreign Affairs; M. Ronza di San Martino, Interior; M. Buoncompagni, Justice and *ad interim* Public Instruction; General La Marmora, War and Marine; M. Paleocapa, Public Works.

THE CAPE.

A sailing vessel just arrived supplies us with intelligence from the seat of war to the 11th September, at which date nothing particular had occurred, a slight skirmish or two having taken place to the disadvantage of the enemy. The numerous hordes of the rebels continued their marauding practices, though not always with success. An attack upon the Waterkloof was contemplated by the Governor-General. Colonel Mackinnon was about to leave for England; Captain Maclean was to supply the vacancy, who would be succeeded by Major Bissett.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF CONVOCATION.—On Monday afternoon a meeting of the rectors, vicars, and incumbents of the City and Archdeaconry of London was held in the large hall of Zion College, to consider the measures which ought to be adopted in order to prevent any attempt to revive the powers of Convocation. The Rev. R. Rudbeck, President of the College, took the chair, and, having introduced the subject of the meeting, a warm discussion immediately arose on the point that several clergymen, members of the College, and favourable to the revival of Convocation, had not been invited to attend. The Rev. Dr. McCaul, at great length, moved a resolution, "That a report having been widely circulated that a majority of the clergy of the Church of England and Ireland are desirous that the Convocation now assembled should proceed to business, the President and Fellows of Zion College beg to be permitted to state that they do not participate in that feeling, nor believe that under present circumstances such a course would be expedient." The motion was met by an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned *sine die*, which, however, was rejected by the meeting; and, Dr. McCaul's resolution having been agreed to, the proceedings terminated. On Wednesday a meeting of members of the Church of England took place, in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of adopting resolutions on the attempted introduction of auricular confession, and on the threatened revival of Convocation; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, especially by clergymen. Amongst the speakers were Sir H. Verney, the Earl of Cavan, and the Rev. Hugh Stowell.

A meeting in convocation took place on Friday. The *Globe* says that a very warm, if not an angry, discussion took place, and that it required all the influence of the Primate to keep order.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council held their first session for the academical year, 1852-53, on Saturday last. Thanks were voted to the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Pancras, for his sermon preached in the parish church in aid of the funds of the hospital on the 31st of October, when the collection amounted to upwards of £100. And Mr. Dale was appointed a life governor of the hospital. The following prizes were awarded:—The Follows (gold) medals to Mr. Thomas Hillier (silver), and to Mr. Joseph S. Gamgee, (gold). The Longridge prize of £40 for general proficiency in Medicine and Surgery, to Mr. William Roberts. The Andrews scholarships for proficiency in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, to Mr. Thomas Key (£50), and to Mr. Thomas Savage (£70.) David Masson, Esq., M.A., was appointed Professor of English Language and Literature.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—The Conservative section of the students have determined to nominate his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland as Sir Archibald Alison's successor in the Lord Rectorship of the University at the ensuing election. His Lordship had a similar honour conferred upon him in 1850, being then elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The *Scotsman* says:—"The various classes were opened on Wednesday, and in all of them the attendance was numerous, a considerable proportion being first year's students. The number of matriculated students enrolled up to Wednesday, in the medical faculty, was 204; in the literary faculty, 370; and in the faculty of law, 10; total, 585.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—The Rev. George Augustus Salisbury, to the rectory of Westbury; the Rev. F. Kent, to the incumbency of the New Church, Raven-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight; the Rev. T. H. Hopper, to Wells-on-the-Sea, Norfolk; the Rev. Evan Evans, to Llanreithir, Cardiganshire; the Rev. T. Underwood, B.D., to the incumbency of Chapel Chorlton, near Ecclestone, Staffordshire.

The Rev. Edward Good, late curate of St. Hildas, Hartlepool, has lately received a testimonial of affection and esteem from several members of his congregation at that place, on his removal to West Boldon, near Sunderland, Durham.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE mortal remains of the illustrious Duke were removed on Wednesday from Walmer to Chelsea. During Tuesday and on Wednesday the residents of Walmer and the surrounding district were permitted to pass through the small room in which the Duke expired, and in which the preparations had been completed for the removal of the body to the metropolis. In this room the body of the Duke was enclosed in an outer coffin, covered with crimson velvet. Near the head was placed the ducal coronet, and the pall was so disposed as to permit the public to see the whole of the preparations. The coffin, covered with black cloth, was placed on a low support; and a slight railing, round which candelabra, with immense wax-lights and plumes of feathers, were fixed, prevented the too close approach of the visitors. The room was hung with black cloth, and the light shut out from its single window. The visitors entered by the gateway looking towards the north, and passing through the last living resting-place of the great Duke, found their way out at the southern entrance facing the beach. The number that visited the chamber on Tuesday was about 3000, but more than twice that number must have passed through it on Wednesday. The whole of the visitors were in mourning, and were of very respectable appearance.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO LONDON.

The body was removed from Walmer Castle at seven o'clock in the evening, and placed on the hearse by Mr. Holland's men. A great crowd surrounded the gate and followed the cortege to the station; the majority being of the better class, and all in mourning. In the mourning coaches that followed the hearse were the present Duke of Wellington, Lord Arthur Hay (a godson of the Duke's), Captain Watts (Captain of Walmer Castle), and other mourners (including Mr. Kendal, the late Duke's valet), besides the official persons connected with the Lord Chamberlain's department. Minute guns were fired from the departure of the procession from the castle to its arrival at and departure from the Deal station. The firing commenced at Walmer, and was taken up by Deal and the other castles on the coast. On the arrival at the Deal station, which was guarded by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Beckwith, the present Duke of Wellington and mourners were received on the platform by Mr. McGregor, M.P., the chairman; Mr. Renshaw, the deputy-chairman; and other officers of the South-Eastern Railway. The Mayors of Deal and Sandwich were also in attendance, with the other municipal officers of their respective boroughs. His Grace and mourners were conducted to a private room, while the necessary preparations for the departure of the train were in progress. The train started from Deal at ten minutes past nine, and arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms Terminus at half-past twelve o'clock, where the whole of the committee of directors of the railway were in attendance. A squadron of the 1st Life Guards, under the command of Capt. De Roos, was drawn up in the yard, and formed on the arrival of the train. The hearse was immediately removed from the railway train, a cortege was formed, and proceeded at a rapid pace to Chelsea. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, crowds had formed at various points between the Elephant and Castle and the Bricklayers' Arms. Several persons of distinction were waiting on the platform. At every station on the road, although the train stopped only at Ashford and Tunbridge, the officials lined the platform, with lamps in their hands. The station at Deal was guarded by a detachment of the Rifle Brigade with arms reversed; and another detachment of the same corps, under command of Captain Macdonald, preceded the funeral cortege to the station. At Chelsea the Lord Chamberlain and his staff, and a guard of honour—composed of the Grenadier Guards, and consisting of 100 rank and file, with the regimental colour, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay—received the body with every demonstration of respect and ceremonial.

THE LYING IN STATE.

The first public recognition of national regret for the loss of the great Duke of Wellington, was made on Thursday afternoon, in a very graceful manner, by the Queen and the Prince Consort, who, upon the return of her Majesty from opening the Session of Parliament, proceeded to Chelsea College, accompanied by the Princess and Princesses of the blood Royal, to evince their regard for the memory of the lamented deceased, and, at the same time, to satisfy themselves that every mark of respect in the power of the nation to bestow, had been properly awarded by the authorities. When the Queen entered the old hall, the grand and solemn scene presented is said to have impressed the Royal mind with a feeling of deep satisfaction, which her Majesty did not fail to express in terms of a peculiarly gratifying character, both to the originator of the design, Mr. Cookrell, and to the parties entrusted with carrying out the details. Around the hero's coffin and on either side are arrayed the symbols of greatness which he did so much to establish. The rich armorial bearings and banners are there to indicate his own connection with the ancient aristocracy of the country; the walls of the adjoining chapel display the tattered flags captured in many a hard-fought battle directed by his own unflinching skill; and the warlike spirit of his career is shown by the presence of troops of military, with arms reversed, lining the chamber on either side. The eight Field-Marshal's batons, and the long list of twenty-seven Orders of Merit bestowed upon the deceased at various periods, sufficiently attest the extent of his fame. Altogether, the arrangements may be described as completely satisfactory—worthy at once of the exalted deceased, and of the nation and monarchy whom he has served so well.

In carrying out the artistic effect of the ceremonial, advantage has been taken of the fine architectural arrangement of the building. The public will obtain access to the hall from the north front of the College, by a temporary entrance of some sixty feet in length, hung with black, and lighted by no other means than the reflection obtained from the vestibule at the farther end, itself only dimly illuminated. Immediately in front of this entrance there is placed, upon the south wall of the vestibule, a large trophy, containing upwards of thirty banners, captured in various battles, and previously suspended in the hall, tastefully arranged, and surmounted by the Royal standard of England, draped in mourning. In the centre of this trophy are the Royal Arms of England on a silver ground, encircled with a laurel wreath. To the left is seen the chapel, hung with black cloth, and only sufficiently illuminated to discover eagles and other trophies of the last great war, in the capture of most of which the illustrious deceased was concerned. To the right is the great hall, at the further end of which are deposited upon a splendid bier, surmounted by a gorgeous canopy, the remains of the lamented Duke. This fine chamber, 118 feet long by 38 feet broad, and 49 feet high, is lighted by 54 chandeliers of colossal size, beautifully carved and silvered. Each of the chandeliers bears a wax candle, seven feet high, the whole affording a moderated light, gradually increasing from the entrance, and terminating the perspective in a bright illumination upon the chief object of interest, the catafalque—a most imposing and beautiful design. The walls of the hall are hung with black drapery, gracefully interspersed with pendent folds, at six feet distance—each bay bearing an escutcheon of the Wellington family, surrounded with elegant wreaths of laurel in green and silver. The ceiling is tent-wise, divided by diagonal white bands, which have a very pretty perspective effect. The dazzling brilliancy of the catafalque upon which the remains of the late Duke rest can hardly be described in plain prose. It is, perhaps, one of the most gorgeous conceptions ever originated by an artistical mind. Cloth of gold and silver, with heraldic emblazons of the richest description, and a perfect profusion of ornament, combine to produce an effect of the most brilliant character. The canopy itself, and the black velvet curtains by which it is surrounded, are suspended in a manner entirely new to this country, falling from the roof, and leaving the space between the floor unobscured. Ten columns, emblematical of the mournful occasion, are placed upon the dais supporting the catafalque. They are composed of spears, covered with velvet, and surmounted by plumes of feathers, wreaths of laurel, interspersed with the escutcheon of the deceased, encircling the columns, which conceal an arrangement of gas-lights producing a perfect blaze of light upon the catafalque. The coffin containing the remains of the deceased—covered with a simple black pall—reposes upon a velvet bier, four feet high by nine and a half long, at the end of which are suspended the various orders of the deceased, at the head of which is the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The bier is surrounded by an elegant balustrade, adorned with armorial escutcheons, from which project ten pedestals, eight of which carry upon black velvet cushions the Marshal's batons and orders of the eight countries which had conferred upon the Duke those unprecedented marks of confidence and honour. The remaining two pedestals bear the Duke's own standard and guidon. The whole of the pedestals are supported by lions richly gilt, having in their right

and left paws, respectively, the shield and banner of the several nations. The bier, as well as the balustrade, reposes upon cloth of gold. At the back of the catafalque is her Majesty's escutcheon, surrounded by the Wellington banner, also upon a cloth of gold.

The hall was lined on both sides by soldiers of the Grenadier Guards—the Duke's own regiment—resting on their arms reversed; and upon the platform the Yeomen of the Guard kept watch and ward over their deceased patron.

Four officers of the Grenadier Guards sat as mourners on this occasion. Their names were—Colonel Thornton, commanding the regiment; Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. James Lindsay, Major Brownrigg, and Captain Ellison. Mr. Norman Macdonald, Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, stood at the head of the coffin, and two other gentlemen connected with this department were in attendance.

While her Majesty was present, the Dukes of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge arrived. The youthful members of the Belgian Royal family also joined their illustrious relatives at the hall.

After the Royal family had retired, the pensioners in the hospital were considerably allowed to walk through the hall and survey the honours paid to their illustrious leader.

To-day (Saturday), and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next, the public will be admitted, without tickets, from nine till four o'clock.

It is stated to be the Queen's intention to view the funeral procession from Somerset House; and that the large room of the Society, which commands the Strand, is being fitted up for her Majesty's reception.

The Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, contains the following particulars of the arrangements for the funeral:—

Notice is hereby given, that the funeral of the late Field-Marshal Arthur, Duke of Wellington, will be solemnised on Thursday next, the 18th instant, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Notice is also given, that the tickets of admission to the Cathedral for those persons who have signified their intention of being present at the solemnity, will be ready for delivery, at this office, on Saturday next, the 13th instant, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and six o'clock P.M., on the production of written orders from the persons respectively entitled thereto.

The tickets for all Privy Counsellors under the degree of peerage, the Vice-Chancellors, the Barons of the Exchequer, the Justices of both Benches, the Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and her Majesty's Law Officers, who have signified their intention of being present at the said solemnity, will also be ready for delivery on Saturday next, the 13th inst., between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and six o'clock P.M., on the production of written orders from the persons respectively entitled thereto.

All members of the Order of the Bath, having places in the Cathedral, will appear in uniform, and wearing the decoration of the order.

Ladies admitted to seats in the Cathedral will appear in mourning; and gentlemen will also appear in mourning, with white cravats.

The mourners and relations will not appear in uniform.

All other persons taking part in the procession (with the exception of those wearing uniforms) will appear in mourning, without wipers, but with mourning swords.

On the morning of the funeral, no person (except the troops and police forces), will be admitted into St. James's Park but those producing the Earl Marshal's card of admission into the procession, or such of his officers, assisting in the ceremonial, as shall produce pass tickets for that purpose.

All carriages and mourning-coaches numbered 1 to 41 will enter the Park by Buckingham-gate, or Storey's-gate, not later than eight o'clock A.M., and proceed through the gate in the railing near Storey's-gate, towards the Horse Guards, and be formed in the open space and road, in numerical order, according to the number on the card, with which every coachman will be furnished.

All carriages and mourning-coaches, numbered 42 to 67, will enter by the Horse Guards, not later than eight o'clock A.M., and turn to the right, towards the Admiralty, and form in the numerical order indicated by the card.

The carriages which precede and those which follow the funeral car will form in separate lines.

The Peers and all other persons having tickets for the centre area of St. Paul's Cathedral, will be admitted at the respective side doors of the great western entrance of St. Paul's, setting down on either side of the Cathedral in St. Paul's Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the following places, viz.:—Nave, north side, upper, centre, and lower galleries of the north transept, east and west aisles of the north transept, and north aisle of the choir, will enter by the north door of the Cathedral, setting down on the north side of the Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the following places, viz.:—Nave, south side, upper, centre, and lower galleries of the south transept, east and west aisles of the south transept, and south aisle of the choir, will enter by the south door of the Cathedral, setting down on the south side of the Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the gallery over the western entrance, north side, will enter by the north door of the Cathedral, setting down on the north side of the Churchyard.

All persons having tickets for the gallery over the western entrance, south side, will enter by the south door of the Cathedral, setting down on the south side of the Churchyard.

NO. 1, PARLIAMENT-STREET, NOV. 11, 1852.

Earl Marshal's Office, 1, Parliament-street, Nov. 11, 1852.

All persons are strictly enjoined to pay attention to the police regulations in respect to the route prescribed for the carriages.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

(727)

No. 19.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending the 7th November, 1852.

Corresponding Week, 1851.

Corresponding Week, 1850.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Passengers, Parcels, Carriages, Horses, and Mails	Ordinary ..	24,034	3	1	22,599	12	9	22,183	14	7
	Ext. Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359	0	0
Merchan- dise ..	Ordinary ..	24,034	3	1	22,599	12	9	22,542	14	7
	Ext. Ordinary ..	21,291	11	4	17,978	12	5	17,559	1	0
Cattle ..	..	1,985	5	3	1,729	0	5	1,418	15	2
Total ..	..	47,310	19	8	42,307	5	7	41,520	10	9

Aggregate {

1850 £915,972 18 4

1851 £1,126,001 10 5

1852 £976,660 10 8

NOTE.—The Returns as published are exclusive of the Traffic of the Huddersfield Canal, Shropshire Union, North Union, Preston and Wyrn, South Junction, Manchester and Buxton, and Buckinghamshire Railways, and of the proportion of Traffic deducted under agreement with the North Staffordshire Company.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.—We understand that now the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway is opened with both the broad and narrow-gauge rails on the same ground, the Messrs. England are prepared to renew their former challenge, given during the Exhibition, to run their light express engine, the "Little England," against the large engine, the "Lord of the Isles," belonging to the Great Western Company, fifty miles for 1000 guineas, or the winner to take both engines. They propose that each should take a load in proportion to its weight, or empty carriages only.

INSPECTOR OF RAILWAYS.—In consequence of the election of Captain Laffan as M.P. for St. Ives, Captain Galton has been appointed to succeed him as Government Inspector of Railways.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The aggregate amount of traffic on railways in the United Kingdom published weekly, from the 1st of January to the 30th of October inclusive, amounted to £12,785,627; corresponding period of 1851, to £12,507,331; corresponding period of 1850 to £10,844,687; and in 1849, to £9,382,268. The receipts for the above period averaged in 1852 £1916 per mile; in 1851, £1965 per mile; in 1850, £1921 per mile; and in 1849 they averaged £1984 per mile. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted to £131,421 for the week ending the 30th October, and for the corresponding week of last year, being the third week the Great Exhibition was closed, to £121,757.

RAILWAYS IN PRUSSIA.—According to a recent return of railway traffic in Prussia in 1851, it appears that 60 number of persons conveyed by the Prussian railways in that year was 9,901,681; of this immense number only one person was killed, having jumped from a train in motion; only four were wounded. By accidents on the line to persons not passengers four were killed and three injured; they were all crossing the rails, contrary to the regulations, in front of advancing trains. The accidents to employees and labourers on the lines and at the stations were more numerous. Under this head there are 18 killed and 20 injured. In most of these cases the accidents could be traced to their own carelessness. There was one suicide by lying down on the rails before an engine, and another attempt of the same kind that did not prove fatal. Excluding the case of suicide, there were last year 23 fatal accidents on the who a of the Prussian lines, and 27 injured. The Prussian calculation states that in England there were five accidents to every million passengers, while in Prussia there was only one accident to every two millions.

HER MAJESTY AND THE CORPORATION OF WINDSOR.—At the annual meeting of the Town-council, held on Tuesday, a resolution expressive of the deep sense of gratitude felt by the corporation to her Majesty and Prince Albert for the spontaneous and munificent present of their portraits, wherewith to decorate the Town-hall, was passed by acclamation.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—On Monday Alderman Challis, the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, was sworn into office in the Guildhall with the usual formalities.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—To the great disappointment of the sight-seers, who look forward to the 9th of November, Lord Mayor's Day, with eagerness, no procession took place on Tuesday, in consequence of the death of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. At one o'clock, however, Lord Mayor Challis (attended by the sword and mace-bearers), ex-Lord Mayor Hunter, the Recorder, the Remembrancer, and City Solicitor, in their official robes, each in his private carriage, accompanied by a few of the aldermen, left the Guildhall, headed by a few of the police, and proceeded through Cheapside, St. Paul's Churchyard, Fleet-street, Strand, and Charing-cross, to Westminster Hall; where they arrived at two o'clock, and where the usual proceedings took place. When the various forms were gone through, the civic authorities returned to the Guildhall in the same order, where they arrived shortly after three o'clock.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—Tuesday being the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, merry peals were rung from the bells of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Margaret's, Westminster, and other churches, and flags hoisted in honour of the day. A great number of persons congregated on the Parade behind the Horse Guards, in the expectation of witnessing a review of the household troops, but they were disappointed, as no review took place. On Somerset House, and other Government offices, flags were also hoisted.

HIGHLAND EMIGRATION FUND.—Next Sunday morning, a sermon will (D.V.) be preached at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and member of the committee, in aid of the Highland Emigration Fund.

THE CAB MONOPOLY.—On Tuesday, a numerously-attended meeting of cab-drivers and proprietors was held at the Crown Tavern, Great Ormond-street, relative to the monopoly in the cab traffic at the railway stations. Mr. Williams said that all doubt had been removed as to railway stations being within the law, by the case which had been brought before Mr. A. Beckett. Instead of the existing monopoly benefitting the public, it was quite the contrary. It was resolved that a deputation should wait upon the Commissioners of Police.

THE METROPOLIS BURIALS ACT.—Meetings have been held this week, in Marylebone, and in St. Mary's, Newington, for the purpose of introducing the Metropolis Burials Act into those parishes.

THE PROPOSED PARK AT FINSBURY.—PUBLIC MEETING.—On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held at Highbury Barn Tavern, to consider what measures shall be adopted to urge upon the Government the necessity of securing the ground already surveyed for the proposed Royal Park for Finsbury. The meeting was numerously attended.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.—Lord Derby has permitted the removal of this column to Sydenham, on condition that the Government may hereafter reclaim it of the Crystal Palace Company, on payment of all expenses incurred in the transit.

MAZZINI AND KOSSUTH.—At the first *conversazione* for the season of the Society of the Friends of Italy, which took place at the Music Hall, Storey-street, on Wednesday—P. A. Taylor, Esq., in the chair—Mazzini, in proposing the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons, said his heart was too full to speak upon that occasion. They had all heard that nine persons were shot the other day at Ancona. He had just received intelligence that twenty-seven others were shot the day after. In fact, they were murdering the people en masse at Mantua and Verona. In the presence of such facts it was impossible to speak—they should act. He sought the support of English people. They were a people rather apathetic, who, Hamlet-like, thought well, but did not act. Upon the unanimous demand of the audience, M. Kossuth came forward. When the applause had somewhat subsided, he said: "Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply, very deeply sensible of your kindness, and the value of that interest which you have manifested for the cause of Italy and Hungary. I thank you for this manifestation, the more because, in connecting it with the resolutions adopted during the evening, I feel entitled to take it not only as an acknowledgment, but as an approval of the brotherly and fraternal alliance which now connects Italy with Hungary. (Hear, hear.) My best answer, then, to you, is, as I take the hand [he grasped the hand of Mazzini, who rose and stood by his side] of my friend, my brother; and as I here stand before God and you, hand in hand with him, so, depend upon it, the world will see the people of Italy and the people of Hungary, not only standing up, but marching side by side, until these fair parts of the world are restored to the natural and imprescriptible rights of every nation, and until they once more enjoy their inalienable right to administer their own concerns, and to set up or pull down, to alter or change, their mode and form of Government. Obdient to your call, I have risen; but not for the purpose of making a speech. There is a time when it is necessary to be silent. Such a time is the present. You in England are happy—you can hope to obtain all that you daily require by the word. With us it is different—words avail us not—we can carry nothing by them. We have, therefore resolved to be silent. I have but one single speech in store, and it shall be spoken in due time. It is—Up, boys! follow me! (Loud cheers.)

About three hundred German refugees met on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern, to commemorate the so-called martyrdom of Robert Blum, who was executed after the taking of Vienna.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.—The accounts relating to trade and navigation for the month and nine months ending the 10th of October, 1852, were issued on Tuesday. The value of domestic produce and manufactures exported during the month has exceeded that returned in the same period of 1851 by £1,035,298. The imports for the month, as compared with the same period in 1851, have fallen off in the articles of cocoa, coffee, flour, live oxen and sheep, provisions, sugar, and wine; and show an increase in fruits, oats, pepper, rice, seeds, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wheat; as also in the principal articles used for manufacturing purposes.

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday the annual meeting of this society was held at the offices, Bloomsbury-place—Sir R. H. Inglis in the chair—when the Archbishop of Canterbury was elected president, Lord Denman vice-president, and other officers appointed for the ensuing year. The report of the society shows that, during the last year, £14,203 were disbursed amongst distressed clergymen or their families.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered last Saturday were 1101. Fatal cases arising from scarlatina declined from 104 in the preceding week to 82 in the last. Eight children died of small-pox, 6 of measles, 23 of hooping-cough, 5 of croup, 5 of influenza, 18 persons of diarrhoea, 1 of purpura, 47 of typhus. No death from cholera was registered. In the last two weeks the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis) fell from 262 to 234. The births were—boys, 830; girls, 814.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, the mean height of the barometer last week was 29.534 in. The mean weekly temperature, which was 54.2 deg., exceeded the average of ten years by 7.7 deg. It has not been so high since the week that ended the 25th of September, and since the beginning of October it has not been higher than 49.9 deg. In the last two weeks it has suddenly risen from 45.6 deg. to 54.2 deg. The mean daily temperature was 54.6 deg. on Sunday, or 7.9 deg. above the average. It rose on Monday to 57.2 deg.; declined till Thursday, when it was 50.3 deg.; and rose again on Friday to nearly the same height as on Monday and Tuesday when it was about 10 deg. above the average. It was higher than the average throughout the week. The wind blew generally from the south.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The good service pension placed at the disposal of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland by the promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue Sir John Franklin, Kt., K.C.H., has been bestowed on Capt. James Ryder Burton, K.H., 1826.

INCREASE TO THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN IRELAND.—The four companies stationed in the Dublin district, under the command of Colonel Dyneley, C.B., are to be increased to forty non-commissioned officers and 400 gunners and drivers. The companies stationed in the Belfast district (head-quarters Charnock Fort), Ballinacollig (Cork Fort), Limerick and Kilkenny districts, are to be increased to nine non-commissioned officers and 100 gunners and drivers.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. "BIRKENHEAD."—The United Service Birkenhead Subscription Committee held their monthly meeting at the Naval College Portsmouth, on Monday, for the purpose of distributing the bounty of the subscribers to the widows and others. The committee, since the subscription fund opened in April, have issued upwards of £1000 to the distressed relatives of the naval and military persons who were unfortunately wrecked and lost in her Majesty's ship *Birkenhead*. They have collected the cases of and relieved 138 persons connected with both services, of whom upwards of 100 are relatives of men who belonged to the different regiments. The committee hope the funds at their disposal will enable them to continue their present rate of bounty until next spring.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Intelligence was received at Lloyd's on Saturday of a most shocking shipwreck and loss of life. The agent at Queen's-town (Cork) communicates the arrival of the *Orefica*, Mr. Smith, master, from New Orleans, which reports that on the 16th of September, while in the Gulf of Mexico, they fell in with the wreck of the American vessel *Mount Vernon*, and succeeded in taking off six unfortunate creatures, who for six days had been exposed to the most terrible amount of suffering. They were almost starved to death, having been clinging to the sides of the wreck for six entire days, without the least provisions or water. They learned from the poor fellows that the remainder of the crew, with some passengers—in all twelve—had perished. The six survivors were put on board the *Superior*, which was bound for America, and which would convey them to their native country. Information has also been communicated of the washing up, at Arklow, of a large quantity of wreck, which had led to a belief that a ship of upwards of 1000 tons had been lost on the coast during the late gales, and that all on board of her were lost.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

On Tuesday, at two o'clock, the Lord Mayor was sworn in before the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Court had adjourned two hours previously, as all but one of the Barons were engaged in the Exchequer Chamber; but a few minutes before the above-named time the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Baron Platt, and Mr. Baron Martin, took their seats upon the bench. The Barons were attired in their scarlet and ermine robes, and the Chief Baron wore his gold chain of office.

The Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Challis, M.P.) was accompanied by Mr. Alderman Hunter (the late Lord Mayor), the Recorder, Mr. Alderman Salomons, the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain of London, the City Solicitor, the Under-Sheriffs, the Sword-bearer, and other City officers. There were also several of the Court of the Lord Mayor's Company in attendance.

The Recorder, in presenting the Lord Mayor, said that the citizens of London had recently exercised their undoubted right of selecting one of their body to fill the high and important office of Chief Magistrate of the city of London for the ensuing year, and he had now to inform their Lordships that their choice had fallen upon the gentleman who was at that moment standing upon his right hand, Mr. Alderman Challis. He was proud further to inform their Lordships that that choice had received the gracious approbation of her Majesty; and the Lord Mayor now, through him, claimed of their Lordships for his fellow-citizens the continuance and preservation of all those ancient rights, privileges, and immunities which they had hitherto enjoyed. If the Lord Mayor had not come to that Court, upon the present occasion, attended by all that pomp and pageantry by which his Lordship's predecessors had several times been accompanied, it had not been from any desire on the part of the Lord Mayor to abridge in the slightest degree the just splendour of the high office to which he had been elevated. It had, on the contrary, been from a feeling, which he was assured their Lordships would be the first to recognise, of deference to the honourable sentiment which forbade any festive demonstration at a period when the nation was waiting to pay the last just and solemn tribute of respect to the memory of the greatest hero of the age. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Challis, presented himself to their Lordships with very many claims for the high office to which he had been elevated. Born in the city of London, where his father had carried on a successful business, Mr. Alderman Challis himself had succeeded to it, and carried it on to a most flourishing extent. But it was not merely to his activity and untiring energy in the conduct of his business that Mr. Challis's success in life, and advance in the opinion of the citizens of London, was attributable; it was his general and universal benevolence, and personal exertions in connexion with the various charitable institutions of the city of London, which had gained for him the high respect and estimation of his fellow-citizens. Accordingly, on the death of the late Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Challis was selected to supply the vacant office of alderman of the ward of Cripplegate. Having attained that office, Mr. Alderman Challis devoted himself so ably and so energetically to the performance of his magisterial duties, that he very rapidly and very greatly increased in the confidence and estimation of his fellow-citizens. In due course of time (in 1846), Mr. Alderman Challis was chosen by the unanimous voice of the livery to be one of the Sheriffs for London—an office the duties of which he performed most faithfully, most honourably, and most satisfactorily—while at the last general election he had been elected, after a severe contest, as one of the representatives of the borough of Finsbury in Parliament, by the largest majority that had ever sent a member to that assembly. Subsequently to that event, Mr. Alderman Challis had been unanimously elected to the high and important station in which he then had the honour to appear before their Lordships. The hon. and learned gentleman then, in eulogistic terms, called the attention of the Barons to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Hunter) had performed the heavy duties of the magistracy of 1852, and went on to say that upon the election of that hon. gentleman there were those who prognosticated a period of disquietude; but he was happy to say that all the then portending darkened clouds had passed away, and that his term of magisterial preeminence had been one of tranquillity. In addition to that



THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS CHALLIS, M.P., LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

fact, he might state that throughout his year of office such had been the conduct and demeanour of Mr. Alderman Hunter, that he retired from his arduous duties with the general feeling of gratitude, respect, and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

The Lord Chief Baron congratulated the Lord Mayor upon the honourable position which he had attained, and expressed his conviction that, after the statement which had been made by the learned Recorder, he would most ably acquit himself of the onerous duties which his office would necessarily cast upon him. Notwithstanding the lamentable cause of the absence of the usual pageantry with which his Lordship's predecessors had been accustomed to come before the Barons, the Lord Mayor was quite right in making his appearance at that court, because he came there to claim for the citizens of London the ancient privileges, rights, and liberties which they had enjoyed for a long series of years. The learned Chief Baron then referred, in eloquent terms, to the recent loss which the nation had sustained by the death of the greatest hero of the age. His Lordship fully approved of the feeling which had induced the citizens of London to dispense with the pageant which had hitherto formed so distinguished a feature in that day's proceedings. His Lordship then complimented the late Lord Mayor upon the way in which he had performed the duties of the office, and was convinced that he would now retire into comparatively private life, bearing the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

The Recorder said, it had been usual upon former occasions for the

Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to invite their Lordships to a banquet at Guildhall; but for the very same painful reason which had induced the city of London to abstain from their accustomed pageant, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs had for the present abandoned that festivity; but they hoped that they should have the honour of entertaining their Lordships on a more appropriate occasion.

The civic functionaries then retired.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded the very interesting event of the opening of the direct telegraphic route between London and Paris. We now engrave the instrument-room of "the European and Submarine Printing Telegraph Company," in Cornhill. The operation of the communication we have already fully detailed. The laying down of the wires of the underground telegraph between Dover and the metropolis, being completed, and a junction having been effected with the submarine cable, a direct intercourse was at once opened between the London and Paris stations. This new line of telegraph follows the route of the old Dover coach-road, passing through the several towns of Dartford, Gravesend, Rochester, Sittingbourne, and Canterbury, and has been laid down by Messrs. Frend and Hamill, of Bedford-row.

Before the completion of this line all continental messages from London were conveyed by means of the South-Eastern Railway Company's telegraph to Dover; where a break occurred, owing to the absence of direct telegraphic communication between the station and the office of the Submarine Company.

We may, however, repeat, that in the illustration, the French machine is shown at work, in direct communication with Paris. The appearance of the instrument is attractive; instead of the dials, with double needles, now so familiar to most of us in the ordinary "speaking" part of the electric telegraph, there is a small black arm, working in jerks from the centre of a white dial, so as to describe angles of 45 and 90 degrees, with a fixed vertical line passing through the centre, performing, in fact, the action which anyone walking past the Admiralty might have seen in full play when the semaphore on the top was at work. The motion of the handle which governs the electric current, and the motion of the arm are necessarily rotatory also; and the little arm moves round very quickly, indicating the letters by the various angles it forms with the centre line.

THE NEW PATENT LAW.

The passing of the recent Patent Law Amendment Act was celebrated on Tuesday week by a public dinner at Dee's Hotel; which was attended by about one hundred and twenty gentlemen. C. F. Munz, Esq., M.P., presided, there being also present Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.; William Scholefield, Esq., M.P.; Thomas Webster, Esq., barrister-at-law; W. M. Hindmarsh, Esq., barrister-at-law; J. R. Grace, Esq., barrister-at-law; Mr. Alderman Lucy, Mr. Alderman Phillips, Mr. Alderman Baldwin; Messrs. W. J. Beale, E. H. Coils, S. H. Blackwell, Prosser, H. Edmunds, F. Willis, J. Lowe, T. C. Salt, Cartland, Remond, A. Slate, Stevens, Oliver, W. C. Aitken, &c. Mr. Scholefield occupied the vice-chair.

After the removal of the cloth, the chairman proposed the healths of "The Queen," and of "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," which were received with the customary honours.

The vice-chairman proposed the next toast, "The Emancipation of Inventors;" adding, that, when such a consummation was attained, an impetus would be given to arts and sciences of which it was impossible to imagine the beneficial consequences.

The toast, which was drunk with three times three, was responded to by the chairman, and by Mr. Prosser. The chairman, in the course of his address, observed, with reference to the difficulties which attended the patenting of inventions, that he had to expend £10,000, in defence of his own right before a single thing was settled. It was a notorious fact that all the inventions which had improved our manufactures, and had extended their use to society at large, had been brought forward under difficulties, and that they required the intervention of parties who monopolised the greater portion of the profits. It was known that, after Watt became associated with Dr. Roebuck, he made such slow progress in carrying out his improvements, that he was induced to return for a time to his old vocations. Had he not met



INSTRUMENT-ROOM OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, AT CORNHILL.



DINNER AT DEE'S HOTEL, BIRMINGHAM, TO CELEBRATE THE PASSING OF THE PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

with Boulton, where would Watt have been? and did they believe that, if there had been no patent laws, Boulton would have supported Watt in his invention?

It was a misconception to say that if a patent was granted to a man, it was a monopoly, and an abuse of power. A monopoly was a grant to persons to do what could be done by the rest of society. When you gave for a certain time the benefit of any improvement to the man who brought it forward, the public were only paying in a pecuniary way for the benefit of a man's exertions. He could prove that the commercial marine had benefited to the extent of £200,000 per year at least by his invention, and if he had not contemplated a patent he should not have undergone the days and weeks and months of labour which were necessary to its completion. The case was the same with other inventors.

The alterations in the granting of patents under the present law were important, and were calculated to give great advantages to inventors. A man would expend £25 in obtaining a patent for three years, during which time he may make any alterations or improvements, if he only kept up the principle; and supposing his pretensions to be valid, he would have no difficulty in obtaining such assistance as he might require for a moderate proportion of the profits of his invention. Under the old law a man had to pay down a large sum upon speculation, and he naturally enough secured a large reversion before he lost his money. No man would now be subjected to the vexations which he was compelled to encounter under that law. The chairman, in conclusion, assured the company that he would give his best assistance to any attempts which might be made to still further improve the existing law.

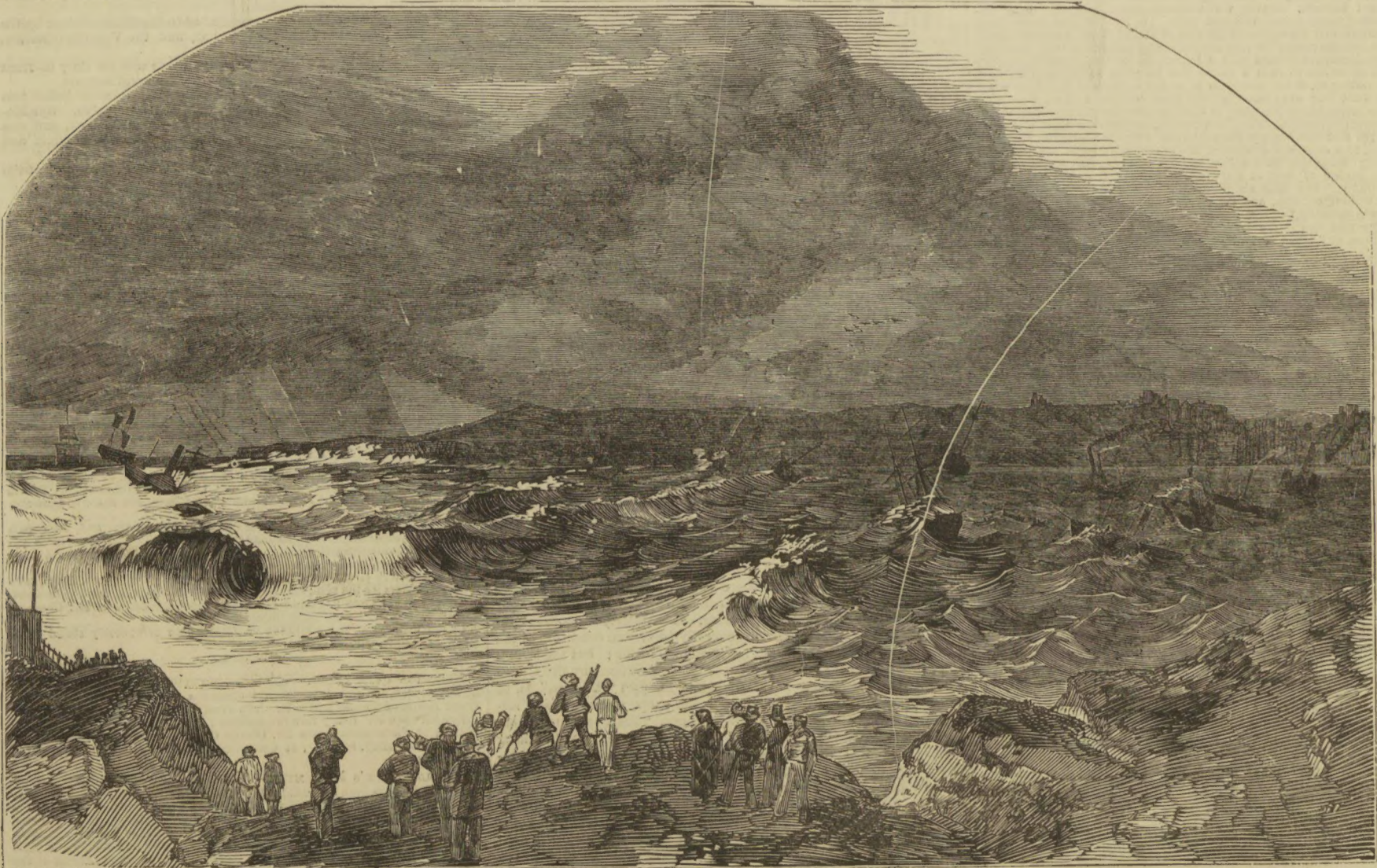
Mr. Prosser reviewed at some length the past and present condition of our patent laws, which, he said, differed from those of any other nation in this respect. Here the patentee has had one, two, four, six, fifteen, or eighteen months to speculate with his invention after he had a patent for it. Some patents had never been specified at all; and it was not known why they had been granted. The laws of every other country beside England required that an inventor should give a complete specification, and say, "I want a patent for this;" but Englishmen were supposed to be so stubborn that a long time was required to get their inventions out of them, and an injurious laxity was the consequence. It had been the practice of all civilised nations to consider an inventor entitled to some sort of reward, and all such nations had granted patents. America up to the present time had granted 15,000 patents to inventors. The number of patents granted in France was 14,000; and in England, 15,000. For twenty years, the patents taken out in this country had only averaged 500 per annum; but the number obtained under the Patent Law Amendment Act up to four o'clock that afternoon, in one month, was 608. Nothing could prove more forcibly than this fact, the nature of the burthens before imposed on inventors, who, from the time of Queen Anne, had paid in the shape of fees no less than four millions and a half of pounds sterling. In return for this, they had not one single document to consult, or "place to put their heads in;" not one official with whom they could correspond, or an index of the names or the dates of inventions, or the persons by whom they were made. Mr. Prosser specified the contrary conduct of other nations in these respects; and concluded by observing, that, although the

Patent Law Amendment Act was incomplete, yet, under it, inventors bade fair to take that rank in the scale of society to which they were entitled.

The chairman then proposed "the health of Lord Brougham," to whom they owed to some extent the carrying of the New Patent Law. The toast was responded to by Mr. Grace, who referred to the services rendered by his Lordship, not only in reference to the patent laws, but as a general law reformer.

The toast of "Further Amendment of the Patent Law" was next given by the chairman, and responded to by

Mr. Hindmarch, who, in referring to the opposition offered by parties in the House of Commons to the passing of the New Patent Law Amendment Act, said, it appeared to him a most extraordinary thing that, after the patent laws had passed from us into every country in Europe, and from thence into America, as it would most likely do into Asia—that, notwithstanding all these things, it should be said that "patents are a bad thing; let us get rid of them." Something, he maintained ought to be done to get rid of these foolish ideas; the country required that it should be done. The new law was very imperfect; and if there were no other cause, the manner in which the law was passed was certain to produce the anomalies which it contained. The question of the further extension of the law depended on inventors themselves. It was requisite that every inventor should retain a right in his invention, and that that right should be obtainable at as cheap a rate as practically might be; and that nothing should be charged to the inventor in the shape of taxes in any other shape than what was sufficient to cover the expense



THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAST DURING THE LATE GALE—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 14.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Source of the Nile discovered, 1770.
 MONDAY, 15.—St. Machutus. Westminster-bridge finished, 1750.
 TUESDAY, 16.—Rubens born, 1577.
 WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Hugh. Lotteries abolished, 1826.
 THURSDAY, 18.—Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.
 FRIDAY, 19.—Charles I. born, 1600. Blackfriars-bridge opened, 1766.
 SATURDAY, 20.—St. Edmund, King and Martyr.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 20, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 25	4 10	4 55	5 40	6 25	7 10	7 55

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 DEPUTATION FROM WALMER BY TORCHLIGHT.
 ARRIVAL OF THE HEARSE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

A TWO-PAGE ILLUSTRATION, BY GILBERT,

OF THE

LYING IN STATE AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

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FOUR PORTRAITS OF THE DUKE, from Paintings by Sir George Hayter; Isabey, the celebrated French painter; and other eminent artists.

WELLINGTON AND GEORGE IV. ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

HAYDON'S PICTURE OF "THE HERO AND HIS HORSE ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO."

A FINE ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU, by Harvey.

A VIEW OF THE TOWN OF WELLINGTON, from whence the Duke derived his title, &c.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

HER Majesty's Speech, on opening the Session of Parliament, approaches more to the character of a President's Message, as far as length is concerned, than any similar document of our time and country. In that respect, however, it would be ungracious to find fault with it; for if it depart from the ordinary vagueness, the departure is an improvement. Upon one point all parties and subdivisions of parties will be agreed. Before one sacred topic the war of political passions will be stilled; and, amid the deepest sympathy, and a rare but not remarkable unanimity, all other questions will yield precedence to that of the national sorrow. Appropriately, her Majesty's Ministers have devoted the opening paragraph of the Royal Speech to the topic of our late bereavement. The whole nation participates in the grief of her Majesty at the loss of one of the pillars of her throne, of the patriarchal counsellor, and the venerable friend and guide. Her Majesty does not calculate in vain upon the sympathy of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, and may well rely with confidence on their desire to join her in taking such steps as may mark their sense of "the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington."

The first great duty of Parliament is to give formal expression to the nation's grief, and to render its homage to the memory of the illustrious dead. The opening paragraph touches a chord that will vibrate in the nation's heart. But, unfortunately, the discordant thoughts provoked by the anomalous state of the Ministry, in reference to questions which more seriously affect the interests of the living, cannot be lost sight of. Their day will speedily come. Upon the most important of them, the Speech is that of a Ministry dubious, if not divided; and there is an ambiguity in the passage which refers to the topic most dwelt on by the nation, that looks very like a compromise at the eleventh hour. Her Majesty is made to congratulate her Parliament on the generally-improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes; but the strong eulogy of the cause of that prosperity, pronounced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in propounding his first "Budget," is, to all appearance, purposely qualified in the passage immediately following. "If," her Majesty is made to say, "the Parliament shall think that 'recent Legislation,' in contributing, 'with other causes,' to this happy result, 'has, at the same time, inflicted injury on certain important interests,' then they are recommended to consider how the agriculture of the country may be made 'to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament in its wisdom had decided that it should be subjected.' This is something more in the way of concession than is probably pleasing to a re-actionary portion of the Ministerial party, while it will, no doubt, be considered as falling short of the admissions expected by the Opposition.

The other topics of the Speech are of considerable interest, and warrant, for the most part, the prominence given to them. The

congratulations as to the operation of the Militia Bill; the paragraph as to the American Fisheries question, and the mission to the Argentine Republic; the suggested advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Science; the paragraphs as to Ireland, the Church, the Universities, Transportation, and Legal Reform—all show a praiseworthy desire on the part of her Majesty's Ministers to devote their energies to the great questions of the day. Nevertheless, we fear that will not reconcile the mass of the public to the ambiguity of the Speech on the question which, more than all others, absorbs the attention of the great bulk of far-seeing politicians, and all the trading and industrious classes.

On the other hand, the public will not be insensible to the evident desire of her Majesty's Government to preserve a peaceful tone with respect to subjects of a foreign bearing, while evincing a desire to promote inquiry, if not reform, in some important institutions at home. It is satisfactory to know that the tenor of our negotiations with the United States is such as to lead to a hope of the extension of our commercial intercourse; and that, in an important part of South America, an opening has been made for our commerce and manufactures to that fertile and populous continent. In like manner, it would be ungenerous and ungracious not to acknowledge the disposition of the Government to devote State attention to the advancement of the fine arts; or to combine liberal government, with administrative severity, in Ireland; or to promote church reform, university reform, law reform; and attempt a permanent change in our system of transportation. All these suggestions, or promises, disclose in the framers of the Speech a consciousness of their duties as administrators of the affairs of this great nation.

THE COURT.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Desart, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Hon. Flora Macdonald, the Earl of Verulam, Sir Edward Bowater, Colonel Hon. Charles Grey, Major-General Buckley, and Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Alexander Gordon, left Windsor Castle, at five minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and travelled to London by a special train on the Great Western Railway. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Royal suite proceeded from the Paddington terminus in three of the Royal carriages, escorted by a party of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at fourteen minutes before three o'clock. The Queen and Prince were received at the Palace by the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Jersey, the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Newport, Viscount Mandeville, Lieut.-Colonel Francis Seymour, and the Master of the Household.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

Her Majesty held a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday afternoon. At the Court, the Turkish Minister, Monsieur Musurus, had an audience, to present Nubar Bey, who has been sent over by the Pacha of Egypt with the present of some horses for her Majesty. The horses were presented to the Queen in the garden of the Palace.

Count Schiaffino, accompanied by Colonel Facio, Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, had also an audience of the Queen. The Colonel has brought some ponies, as a present to her Majesty, from the President of Mexico. The ponies were presented to the Queen in the garden of the Palace.

The Earl of Westmoreland had an audience of her Majesty on his arrival in England. His Lordship was presented to the Queen by the Earl of Malmesbury.

Her Majesty held a Privy Council at four o'clock. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, the President of the Board of Trade, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, and the Groom of the Stole to the Prince.

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Most Hon. John, Marquis of Winchester, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hampshire, the noble Marquis took the customary oaths.

The Queen having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William, Lord Bateman, to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hereford, his Lordship took the customary oaths.

The Queen's Speech, on opening the session of Parliament, was arranged and agreed upon.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Queen went in State on Thursday to the House of Lords, to open the session of Parliament with a Speech from the Throne. The procession was formed at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and the Prince were conducted to the State carriage by the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Exeter, and the Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Newport.

A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards was on duty in front of the Palace, and received her Majesty with the usual honours.

The Queen quitted Buckingham Palace at twelve minutes before two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. Her Majesty returned to the Palace at six minutes past three o'clock, and was received, on alighting from her carriage, by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain.

Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty at the House of Lords.

THE SUBTERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.

An important feature in this system of telegraph (Illustrated at page 396) is, that the limit to which a message can be transmitted, without the break of intermediate stations, is considerably increased. This is material, as the perfect success of this first line on the new plan is expected to lead to its extensive adoption, not only throughout England, but on the Continent, and to India. This increased capability for communicating to great distances arises from the superior conducting property of the metal used, which is pure copper, instead of iron; and from the plan adopted to prevent the escape of the electricity in its passage along the wires, that of covering them with the best insulator known—gutta percha; which, though so applicable for underground telegraph-wires, would not answer for those exposed to the heat of the sun.

This system has also an advantage over the old one, from the circumstance of the wires retaining uniformity of condition, as respects their conducting power, so that the amount of electricity required is always the same for any given distance, irrespective of weather. This was strikingly evinced on the day of opening the line, when a single battery was sufficient to convey messages through this line and the submarine to Calais; but the French lines, being influenced by the dampness of the weather on that day, required such an increased amount of battery power, as to cause both delay and inconvenience, on their connexion with the submarine line for the purpose of enabling communications to pass direct between London and Paris. Under-ground lines are also free from risk by lightning.

The length of each wire before laying down is half a mile; and, after each joint, careful experiments are made through the whole line, in addition to the proof the wires are submitted to before leaving the manufactory; so that every care is taken to insure a very perfect work.

The originators of the underground telegraph were the Messrs. Brett, who took out patents for the plan, and for the submarine telegraph, some years since. The present line was laid down under the superintendence of Mr. Cheahire, Messrs. Friend and Hamill being the contractors.

In our Journal of last week, the engineers were erroneously stated to be Messrs. Crampton and Wollaston.

ELECTION OF MAYORS.—The following returns have reached us:—At Manchester, Mr. Robert Barnes was elected a second time; at Salford, Mr. Frank Ashton, ditto; at Leeds, Mr. John Pope Shaw, ditto; at Birmingham, the choice fell upon Mr. Henry Hawkes, solicitor; at Liverpool, upon Mr. Samuel Holme; at Portsmouth, upon Mr. George Cornelius Stigant; at Oxford, Mr. John Crews Dudley, solicitor; at Cambridge, Mr. H. Harris; at Nottingham, Mr. Cullen.

THOMAS HOOD'S MONUMENT.—The *Athenaeum* of Saturday says:—"An anecdote has been communicated to us on sufficient authority, which may furnish a hint of some kind to those who have the management of the Hood monument, or which, at any rate, it is well that they should know. Before he died, Hood made a sketch for his own monument, which is still in existence. It consists of a square tablet, on which a figure of himself is reclining. A plain moulding surrounds it, and the simple legend is—'He sang the 'Song of the Shirt.'"

THE "MELBOURNE" STEAMER.—The underwriters of Lloyd's interested in this unfortunate vessel, have signed a protest against her proceeding on her voyage from Lisbon to Australia, unless she first undergoes a thorough repair in the dry dock at Lisbon.

of giving the protection which was asked. Mr. Webster also responded, urging upon inventors the propriety of being thankful for the New Patent Law, and suggested that they should not be too anxious to find fault with it; for, if they did, and went before Parliament for further alterations, they might lose what they had obtained. He considered the alteration as a great boon to the poor inventor; for, on the payment of £5, under the present system, he could obtain protection for six months, and in that time might obtain the assistance of a man of capital to enable him to carry on his invention.

"The Healths of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Campbell," as prominent supporters of the Patent Law Amendment in the House of Lords, was given from the chair; and responded to by Mr. Aitken and Mr. Slate.

The chairman then gave "The Town and Trade of Birmingham," which was acknowledged by Mr. Sturges, who impressed upon inventors the importance of combining together for the formation of an association to watch over and protect their interests.

"The Iron Trade," also given from the chair, was spoken to by Mr. Blackwall, who gave some interesting statistics as to the progress of the trade during the last century.

"The Healths of the County Members," acknowledged by Mr. Spooner; "the Borough Members," by Messrs. Muntz and Scholefield; and "The Press," terminated the proceedings.

STORM OFF THE NORTHUMBERLAND COAST.

WE find the scene of devastation, which our Artist has here so vividly depicted, thus described in the *Newcastle Journal*:—

During Thursday night (last week) the wind blew hard from the east, with rain; the sea on the coast being tremendously high. The *Ormsby Hall*, Gurry, of and from London for Seaham, drove on the Herd Sand on Thursday morning, before daylight. At three p.m. on Thursday, the excitement was great for the safety of several vessels which were then seen running for the bar. A three-masted steamer approached; but, as if despairing of being able to enter, attempted to run into the offing; subsequently, however, her head was again put north, and after a desperate encounter with the sea on the bar, part of the crew having in the meantime taken to the rigging, she reached the harbour, and proved to be the *Shamrock*, from Hamburg. Near about the same time, a collier brig, supposed for London, putting in for shelter, got far to leeward, and in vain attempted to reach the bar; the sea at the time was sweeping right across the vessel; part of the men could be seen on the bowsprit and other parts of the rigging; and at length she struck on the outer edge of the Herd. The crew now manned the boat, and away they pulled. Owing to the perilous situation of the men in the brig, who were every moment in danger of being swept overboard, the life-boat was watched by the spectators with extreme interest as it reached the vessel. In ten minutes the shipwrecked men were rescued, and were soon after landed in safety. The vessel was the *Lively*, of Clay. When the life-boat reached the shore, a gentleman, struck with the gallantry of the crew, presented the coxswain, Mr. Smith, with a sovereign for them.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE NORTH.

On Tuesday intelligence reached town by electric telegraph that an earthquake had been felt in Liverpool and its neighbourhood that morning. The weather for the last few days had been wet and sultry, the atmosphere even out of doors being unusually warm. On Tuesday morning (says the *Liverpool Mercury*) about half-past four o'clock persons in all parts of the town, but more especially in the outskirts and at Birkenhead, felt a rocking or heaving of the earth. In some cases persons were awoken from a sound sleep, and jumped on the floor, expecting an attack from some nocturnal marauder. In other cases children screamed and hid their faces under the bedclothes; while in a few instances persons in bed simply felt a kind of rocking motion, like that of a cradle-bed. The thermometer, which varied from 50° to 61° Fahrenheit, was unusually high for the season of the year, and during the night the barometer rose nearly a quarter of the circle, although heavy rain had fallen. The greatest force of the earthquake was felt along the line of the river, and particularly at Bootle, a village at the north end of the docks. At Birkenhead, also, and in the villages on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, a considerable vibration of the earth was noticed. The *Times* correspondent, who resides at Aigburth, was awakened by a peculiar trembling sensation. All his joints appeared to be loosened, and for a moment it seemed as if he had been attacked with a violent fit of ague. The person who usually obtains the *Times* despatches from the Transatlantic steamers was awakened about half-past four o'clock by a rumbling noise, and, thinking it was the gun of one of the American steamers, he arose, dressed himself, and went down to the pier. At Saucombe, on the Cheshire side of the river, a gentleman was so much shaken while asleep that, on awakening, he imagined for the instant that some one was concealed under the bed. In many houses, on both sides of the river, cupboard doors were banged open, and other noises caused.

At Manchester, Congleton, Bangor, Holyhead, and Carnarvon, the shock was most distinctly experienced, and in all at the same time. A gentleman at Sale (six miles from Manchester), who has resided nine years at St. Domingo, and is not unacquainted with such phenomena, was awake by it, and recognised the sensation immediately. It was something like the vibration felt in a badly-built house when a heavily-laden carriage rattles past. The crockery rattled, and the sensation lasted about half a minute. All speak of the motion as a lateral vibratory one, and some assert that it was accompanied by a loud, hoarse, rumbling noise, not unlike distant thunder.

The shock was severely felt at Chester, and along the Chester and Birkenhead Railway. At Shrewsbury it caused great alarm: it shook the houses in the town and suburbs, making the windows rattle, and, in many instances, causing people to leap from their beds. In Mardol, several very large cheeses were rolled off the shelves in the shop of Mr. Williams, a cheesemonger. A dairyman, residing near the race-course, having occasion to visit his cattle, was proceeding across the yard with a lantern in his hand, when he felt the ground rock under him to such a degree that he could hardly keep his feet; but in the county gaol, which seemed to be in the immediate line along which the shock passed with most severity, the scene was for a short time truly alarming, the prisoners not knowing to what to attribute the sensation which they felt, shouted in great alarm. The turnkeys, on the other hand, attributed the noise in the first instance, and the rattling of doors and windows, followed by the shouts, to a combined attempt of the prisoners to escape. A portion of wall adjoining Marshall's Thread Factory, near the Castle Forest-gate, fell, and another portion of wall at the goods station of the railway terminus sank considerably. The bells also of the Abbey Church were momentarily shaken. At Wellington, also, and Oswestry, and other places adjoining, the earthquake was distinctly felt.

It is singular that though the shock was perceived on both sides of the Irish Channel, nothing of it was experienced on board ship. On the Irish coast it was quite as intense as on our own. At Kingstown, Bray, Kilruddery, Dalkey, Glengarry, Howth, Clontarf, Glasnevin, and other places in the vicinity of Dublin, the vibration was felt. At Howth, a scientific gentleman dreamt that the end of the world had come, and, on awaking, found himself lying on the floor, having been pitched out of his bed. The writer of a letter, resident at Wicklow, says:—"The house rocked in a most fearful manner, the bed pitched like a ship at sea, the clock stopped on the mantel-piece, jugs and basins danced a fearful jig." Commencing from the shore of Dublin and Wicklow, and taking nearly a circular direction, the shock appears to have been sensibly felt as far as Gloucester. The last shock of a somewhat similar description, which was experienced with various degrees of intensity in Lancashire, throughout the greater part of the county, and the adjacent districts of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Cheshire, Flintshire, and the Isle of Man, took place a few minutes before one o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 17, 1843. That appears to have been milder than this, which, besides creating considerable alarm, fortunately seems to have done no damage.

According to all accounts the venerable Palace of Holyrood is fast hastening to decay.

A telegraphic despatch says that the ex-Emperor of Austria has been seized with apoplexy.

In the month ended the 10th ult., the quantity of tea entered for home consumption was 5,496,224 lb., against 5,311,655 lb. in the like month of 1851.

The accounts received from the Baltic report the continuance of severe frost and the increase of ice, which threatens to entirely block up the navigation for the season.

A Swiss journal states that the monks of St. Bernard have resolved, in the event of the tunnel of Menouve being constructed, to build a convent and hospital at the entrance to it, and to abandon the existing convent.

The Zoological Society of Amsterdam has just decided on contracting a loan of 250,000 florins (about 527,000*l.*), to be employed in the purchase of fresh ground and the erection of new buildings rendered necessary by the increasing prosperity of the society.

The legislature of Maine has passed an act making telegraph companies liable for errors in despatches, either in transmission or transcript, to the amount paid for transmission to the place of destination in or out of the States.

It appears that recruiting is not what it used to be in Tipperary—one of the grand nurseries for Irish soldiers. A local paper says the 39th Regiment want only 9 men to make up its complement, and they cannot be had after three weeks' display of "the ribbons" and other attractions.

In the course of some of the improvements now being carried out in the Tower, the workmen have brought to light the cell and staircase of the Beauchamp Tower.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The doors of the House of Lords were thrown open shortly after twelve o'clock; from which time up to within a few minutes of the arrival of her Majesty, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was almost a continuous arrival of Peers, Peeresses, and persons entitled to be present.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack shortly after one o'clock. Several Peers took the oaths.

Shortly after two o'clock her Majesty entered the House, preceded by the officers of the household and the great officers of State in the usual order. The Earl of Derby bore the Sword of State (in place of the late lamented Duke); the Marquis of Winchester bore the Crown; and the Earl of Lonsdale, the Cap of Maintenance.

Her Majesty having taken her seat on the Throne, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, left the House to summon the Commons.

After a short interval, the Commons having arrived, Her Majesty read the Royal Speech, as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I cannot meet you for the first time after the dissolution of Parliament without expressing my deep sorrow, in which I am sure you will participate, that your deliberations can no longer be aided by the counsels of that illustrious man whose great achievements have exalted the name of England, and in whose loyalty and patriotism the interests of my Throne, and of my people, ever found an unfailing support. I rely with confidence on your desire to join me in taking such steps as may mark your sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained by the death of Arthur Duke of Wellington.

"I am happy to acknowledge the readiness with which my subjects in general have come forward, in pursuance of the act of last session, to join the ranks of the Militia; and I confidently trust that the force thus raised by voluntary enlistment will be calculated to give effective aid to my regular army for the protection and security of the country.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their anxious desire to maintain the friendly relations now happily subsisting with my Government.

"Frequent and well-founded complaints on the part of my North-American Colonies, of infractions, by citizens of the United States, of the Fishery Convention of 1818, induced me to despatch, for the protection of their interests, a class of vessels better adapted to the service than those which had been previously employed. This step has led to discussions with the Government of the United States; and, while the rights of my subjects have been firmly maintained, the friendly spirit in which the question has been treated induces me to hope that the ultimate result may be a mutually beneficial extension and improvement of our commercial intercourse with that great Republic.

"The Special Mission, which in concert with the Prince President of the French Republic, I deemed it right to send to the Argentine Confederation, has been received with the utmost cordiality, and the wise and enlightened policy of the Provisional Director has already opened to the commerce of the world the great rivers hitherto closed, which afford an access to the interior of the vast continent of South America.

"I have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the sincere and zealous efforts of the Government of Brazil for the suppression of the Slave-trade, now nearly extinguished on that coast, have enabled me to suspend the stringent measures which I had been compelled reluctantly to adopt, a recurrence to which I anxiously hope may be proved to be unnecessary.

"The Government of her Most Faithful Majesty have fully recognised the justice of the claim which my Government have long urged for the abolition of the discriminating duties on the export of wine, and have passed a decree for giving complete effect to the stipulations of the treaty on this subject.

"You will probably deem it advisable to resume the inquiries which were commenced by the late Parliament, with a view to legislation on the subject of the future government of my East Indian possessions.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be laid before you. "The advancement of the Fine Arts and of Practical Science will be readily recognised by you as worthy of the attention of a great and enlightened nation, I have directed that a comprehensive scheme shall be laid before you, having in view the promotion of these objects, towards which I invite your aid and co-operation.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"It gives me pleasure to be enabled by the blessing of Providence to congratulate you on the generally improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes. If you should be of opinion that recent legislation, in contributing, with other causes, to this happy result, has at the same time inflicted unavoidable injury on certain important interests, I recommend you dispassionately to consider how far it may be practicable equitably to mitigate that injury, and to enable the industry of the country to meet successfully that unrestricted competition to which Parliament, in its wisdom, has decided that it should be subjected.

"I trust that the general improvement, notwithstanding many obstacles, has extended to Ireland; and, while I rely with confidence on your aid, should it be required, to restrain that unhappy spirit of insubordination and turbulence which produces many, and aggravates all, of the evils which afflict that portion of my dominions; I recommend to you the adoption of such a liberal and generous policy towards Ireland, as may encourage and assist her to rally from the depression in which she has been sunk by the sufferings of late years.

"Anxious to promote the efficiency of every branch of our National Church, I have thought fit to issue a Commission to inquire and report to me how far, in their opinion, the caputular institutions of the country are capable of being made more effective for the great objects of religious worship, religious education, and ecclesiastical discipline.

"I have directed that the Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the system of education pursued at Oxford and Cambridge should be communicated to the governing bodies of those Universities for their consideration, and I rely upon your readiness to remove any legal difficulties which may impede the desire of the Universities at large, or of the several Colleges, to introduce such amendments into their existing system as they may deem to be more in accordance with the requirements of the present time.

"The system of Secondary Punishments has usefully occupied the labours of successive Parliaments, and I shall rejoice if you shall find it possible to devise means by which, without giving encouragement to crime, transportation to Van Diemen's Land may at no distant period be altogether discontinued.

"The subject of Legal Reform continues to engage my anxious attention. The Acts passed in the last session of Parliament have been followed up by the orders necessary for putting them in operation; inquiries are in progress, by my direction, with a view of bringing into harmony the testamentary jurisdiction of my several Courts; and bills will be submitted to you for effecting farther improvements in the administration of the law.

"To these and other measures affecting the social condition of the country, I am persuaded that you will give your earnest and zealous attention; and I pray that, by the blessing of Almighty God, your deliberations may be guided to the well-being and happiness of my people."

After the Speech, her Majesty left the House and returned to Buckingham Palace, in the same order in which she arrived.

Their Lordships then adjourned during pleasure.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

The attendance of Peers on the Ministerial side was exceedingly numerous, and the Opposition side also mustered strongly.

The attendance of strangers in the galleries and below the bar was numerous, and the gallery appropriated to Peeresses was filled.

THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having read the Speech, The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved the Address, and in his speech took occasion to condemn the conduct of a portion of the press of this country in attempting to dictate to the people of France the kind of Government they ought to adopt. The Address, was, as usual, but an echo of the Royal Speech.

The Marquis of BATH seconded the Address.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE reviewed the military career of the late Duke, claiming for him the gratitude of the House and the nation; and then, adverting to the paragraph in the Queen's speech relating to the commercial policy of the country, he expressed a wish that the Government had been less obscure in its declaration upon the subject, and that the wording of the paragraph had been more intelligible.

Lord BROUGHAM passed a warm eulogium on the late Duke; and, having dwelt at some length upon the position of the country, said he agreed in the necessity of preparing for national defence.

The Earl of DERBY gave a most eloquent sketch of the career of the late Duke of Wellington, and expressed his gratification that nothing was likely to interfere with the unanimity of the adoption of the Address. He saw nothing in our relations with foreign countries which threatened to interrupt the continuance of peace. At the same time, he was of opinion that the best security for a nation against foreign aggression rested on its own internal resources. He congratulated their Lordships on the satisfactory progress which had been made in the organisation of the militia force. He admitted that, within the last three or four years, there had been a very satisfactory improvement in the condition of the working classes. He had examined into the best means of testing the prosperity of the working classes, and found them in the increased use of articles of general consumption, and with increased deposits in the savings-banks. He had no hesitation in saying that this prosperity had been produced by the operation of Free-Trade legislation, which had not been attended by those neutralising accompaniments which he and his party had anticipated. He was aware that other causes had also contributed their share towards this prosperity, such as emigration, the abundance of money, &c.; but, nevertheless, it was mainly to be attributed to the cause he had named. The noble Earl, in conclusion, said that the Government would bow frankly and freely to the expressed opinion of the country, and would as honestly endeavour to carry out the recent commercial policy as if they had been themselves the authors of it.

After a few observations from Lord WODEHOUSE, the Address was agreed to.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at one o'clock.

A large number of members took the oaths and their seats.

Shortly after two, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and, advancing to the table, commanded the immediate attendance of the Commons to the other house, to hear her Majesty's Speech read.

The Speaker then left the house, followed by a large number of members.

On their return, the House immediately adjourned until a quarter to four.

The Speaker did not resume the chair till half-past four o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Sir J. FITZGERALD gave notice that, on Tuesday next, he should move for a copy of the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest in the Six-mile-bridge affair. Mr. Serjeant SHEE gave notice that, on Thursday fortnight, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the custom of Tenant-right in Ulster, and securing compensation to improving tenants; and also for limiting the power of evictions in certain cases.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought up a report of the treaty with the Republic of Peru.

THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER then read the Queen's Speech (for which see Lords report on the same day), after which

The Address was moved by Lord LOVAINE, and seconded by Mr. EGERTON, in brief but conciliatory speeches.

Mr. C. VILLIERS, though agreeing in many of the paragraphs contained in the Queen's Speech, complained that the one which related to the commercial policy of the country was vague and deceptive. Although he would not move any amendment to the Address, he gave notice that, on the earliest convenient day, probably the 22d inst., he would bring forward a resolution which would have the effect of settling finally the question of Free Trade.

Mr. HUME, after a long pause, rose and expressed his approval of the notice given by the hon. member for Wolverhampton. He called upon the Government to avow that it had changed its opinions in regard to the commercial policy of the country.

Mr. WALPOLE denied that the paragraph in question was either ambiguous or evasive. The Government were fully prepared with their measures to lay before Parliament, and they would take the earliest opportunity, after the obsequies of the late Duke of Wellington had terminated, of submitting them to the consideration of the House. The Speech from the Throne was, in his opinion, sufficient to indicate that it was not the intention of the Government to attempt to reverse the recent legislation which had led to such improvements in the condition of the working classes.

Lord J. RUSSELL deprecated a long discussion under the peculiar circumstances in which Parliament had met. He, however, concurred in the course proposed to be taken by the hon. member for Wolverhampton, because he thought it was requisite that the commercial policy of the country should be immediately settled and determined.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he thought that if the paragraph had been so very evasive, as was alleged, an amendment would have been moved. It was true that their unrestricted competition, however generally beneficial, had caused injury to a certain class, and it became the duty of the Government to mitigate the injury it had occasioned. It was not the intention of the Government to propose anything which could give rise to artificial prices; but, as commercial changes had been effected without having made any corresponding financial changes to meet them, it was the intention of the Government to propose a financial policy more in harmony with its commercial. He would take the earliest day to lay that policy before Parliament, and ask its verdict upon it. He would be able, probably, to make this statement on the 26th instant.

Mr. GLADSTONE thanked the hon. member for Wolverhampton for having drawn forth the important statements of two most important members of the Government. He hoped that the hon. member would persevere in pressing forward the motion of which he had given notice.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Mr. Adderley took part,

Mr. COBURN also expressed a hope that the hon. member for Wolverhampton would persevere with his motion, and would not suffer it to be mixed up with any financial or other question.

Lord PALMERSTON, having alluded to the loss sustained by the nation in the death of the late Duke of Wellington, said he considered it absolutely necessary that there should be a declaration made—not by Ministers only, but by Parliament itself—that Free Trade was a policy from which it would suffer no departure.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

39, Dover-street, Nov. 8, 1852.

Sir,—In your paper of last Saturday, you describe me as a new member, whereas I sat in the last Parliament, though for two months only; and, in your alphabetical list, I am called the member for Carmarthen (which is represented by Mr. D. Morris) instead of the member for the county.—Your very obedient,

D. JONES.

THE VACANT SEATS.—Rumour says Mr. W. J. Fox will be M.P. for Oldham after all. The late member for the county of Oxford, Lord Norreys, is the candidate for Abingdon. The Scotch Lord-Advocate—the rejected of Orkney and Shetland—it is said, will be returned for Lisburn.—The *Daily News* says, in reference to the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Bruen, the member for Carlow county, it is not very probable that any Liberal will be found to contest the seat.

POSTSCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE LYING IN STATE.—Friday being the day set apart for the admission of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, the nobility, members of Parliament, officers of the army and navy, and the principal members of the aristocracy and gentry, to view the lying in state, as early as nine o'clock carriages began to arrive at the covered entrance at Chelsea Hospital, and between ten and eleven formed a continuous line along the Queen's-road and Grosvenor-row, Sloane-street, and Asylum-row. Amongst the early arrivals were the principal members of the Government, foreign Ambassadors, and members of both Houses of Parliament, who, on alighting, passed through the vestibule into the chamber where lay the body of the departed hero, surrounded by the mournful paraphernalia on occasions of lying in state. The several parties having passed through the room, departed at the exit door in Queen's-road. The throng increased hourly. At five the pressure was immense. The route from the Hospital to Belgrave-square was filled with the carriages of visitors waiting to be set down; and, in spite of the inclemency of the weather, the pedestrians assembled in an equally surprising manner.

THE FUNERAL CAR.—A preliminary experiment was made on Friday, the authorities having thought it desirable to test its capabilities by directing it to be drawn the whole line of route, bearing, in addition, at least such equivalent weight as would be placed thereon on the day of the funeral. The experiment was perfectly successful.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

LAW REFORM.

In reply to questions from Lord Lyndhurst, the LORD CHANCELLOR was understood to say, it was his intention to introduce a measure for the purpose of reducing the expenses of Commissions in Lunacy under the Court of Chancery; also one to carry out the recommendations of the Criminal Law Commissioners. He would take the earliest opportunity possible to state the nature of those measures, as well as of others relating to Law Reform which he also proposed to introduce.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his satisfaction at the announcement.

THE ADDRESS.

The Duke of MONTROSE (the Lord Steward) announced that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to return an answer to the Address agreed to by their Lordships last night, to the following effect:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address, and it shall be my constant desire to promote measures calculated to advance the permanent happiness and prosperity of my people."

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE.

The Duke of MONTROSE also presented a special message from her Majesty, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, to the following effect:—"Her Majesty, desirous of marking in the most solemn manner her sense of the pre-eminent services of the late Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and of affording to her subjects an opportunity of testifying their admiration of his memory, and their sorrow for the loss which they have sustained by his death—has directed that measures should be taken for the public interment, at the earliest possible period, of his Grace's mortal remains in the cathedral church of St. Paul. The Queen is persuaded, that, in taking this step, her Majesty has only anticipated the general wish of Parliament and the country, and that you will afford to her Majesty your cordial aid and concurrence in giving to the mournful ceremony a degree of solemnity and importance worthy of the country and of the occasion. Her Majesty is confident that you will readily concur in any suitable provision which may be made by the liberality of the House of Commons, for the due discharge of a debt of public gratitude, and a tribute of national sorrow."

The Earl of DERBY gave notice of his intention to move that her Majesty's most gracious Message be taken into consideration on Monday next, and to move that a committee be appointed to inquire into the most proper means to carry into effect the wishes of her Majesty.—Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The House met a little before four o'clock.

Petitions, complaining of the returns for the boroughs of Great Yarmouth, Bridgenorth, and Tavistock, were severally presented.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

In reply to a question from Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that the report and the evidence taken by the Commission of Inquiry into outrages said to have been committed in Bethlehem Hospital, would be laid upon the table of the House as soon as it should be returned by the Governors of the Hospital, to whom it had been submitted for their observations.

BETTING-HOUSES.

In reply to another question from the same hon. member, Mr. WALPOLE said, it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to put a stop to the betting-house nuisance in the metropolis.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE.

A message from her Majesty stated that she had given directions for the interment of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral; and her Majesty relied upon her faithful Commons to provide means to make the necessary arrangements for conducting the funeral obsequies with befitting solemnity.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice, that, on Monday next, he would move that her Majesty's Message be taken into consideration.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would make his statement relative to the commercial and financial policy of the Government on Friday, the 26th inst.; but, in the event of any unfairly hostile attempt being made against the Government, he would reserve to himself the right of altering the present arrangement.

STATE OF IRELAND.

On the motion for bringing up the report upon the Address, Mr. FAGAN took the opportunity of expressing his dissatisfaction at the paragraph in the Queen's Speech relating to Ireland, implying that outrage and turbulence prevailed there, which he denied to be the case.

Mr. NAPIER said the paragraph applied to the past and not to the present state of Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant SHEE complained that the paragraph relating to Ireland was not true in fact. He wished to know if it was meant to insult Ireland, on the one hand; or, on the other, to bring in new measures of coercion?

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said that the Government had no intention of introducing any new measures of coercion. On the contrary, they were in hopes that before long they might relieve Ireland from a measure of coercion which had been last session renewed for one year. They proposed to pursue towards Ireland a liberal, generous, and high-minded policy; and they would, in a short time, introduce a measure to settle the relations of landlord and tenant in that country, giving to the latter compensation for unexhausted improvements.

The report upon the Address was then agreed to.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

In reply to an observation from Lord J. Russell, Secretary Sir J. Pakington said that, by the last advices, the Kaffir war appeared to be dying out.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE gave notice that on Monday next he would move the suspension of the standing orders, with a view of carrying a bill through all its stages on the same day, the object of the bill being to provide that all bills of exchange and promissory notes falling due upon the day appointed for the late Duke's funeral, shall be treated as if it was the Lord's day. Adjourned until Monday.

On Thursday, on the nomination of the Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Francis Howell, of Ely, Esq.; Richard Foster, of Castle, Esq.; Thomas Graham Graham, of Fenquite, Esq., were appointed to serve the office of Sheriff of the county of Cornwall.

On Thursday a most destructive flood took place at Birmingham.

A most disastrous fire broke out in Romford, Essex, on Thursday night.

On Friday there was an unusually high tide in the Thames.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

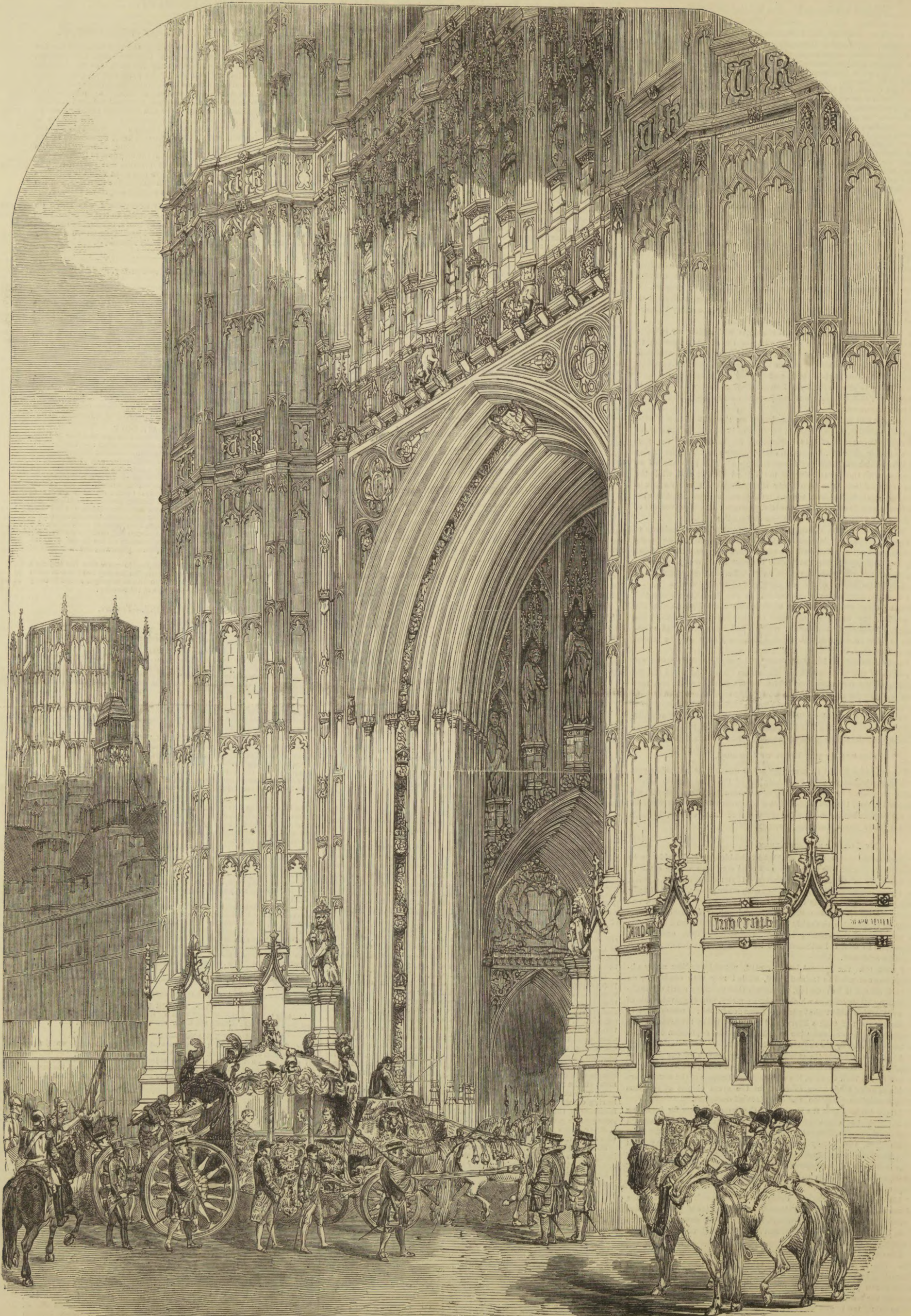
THE OVERLAND MAIL.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

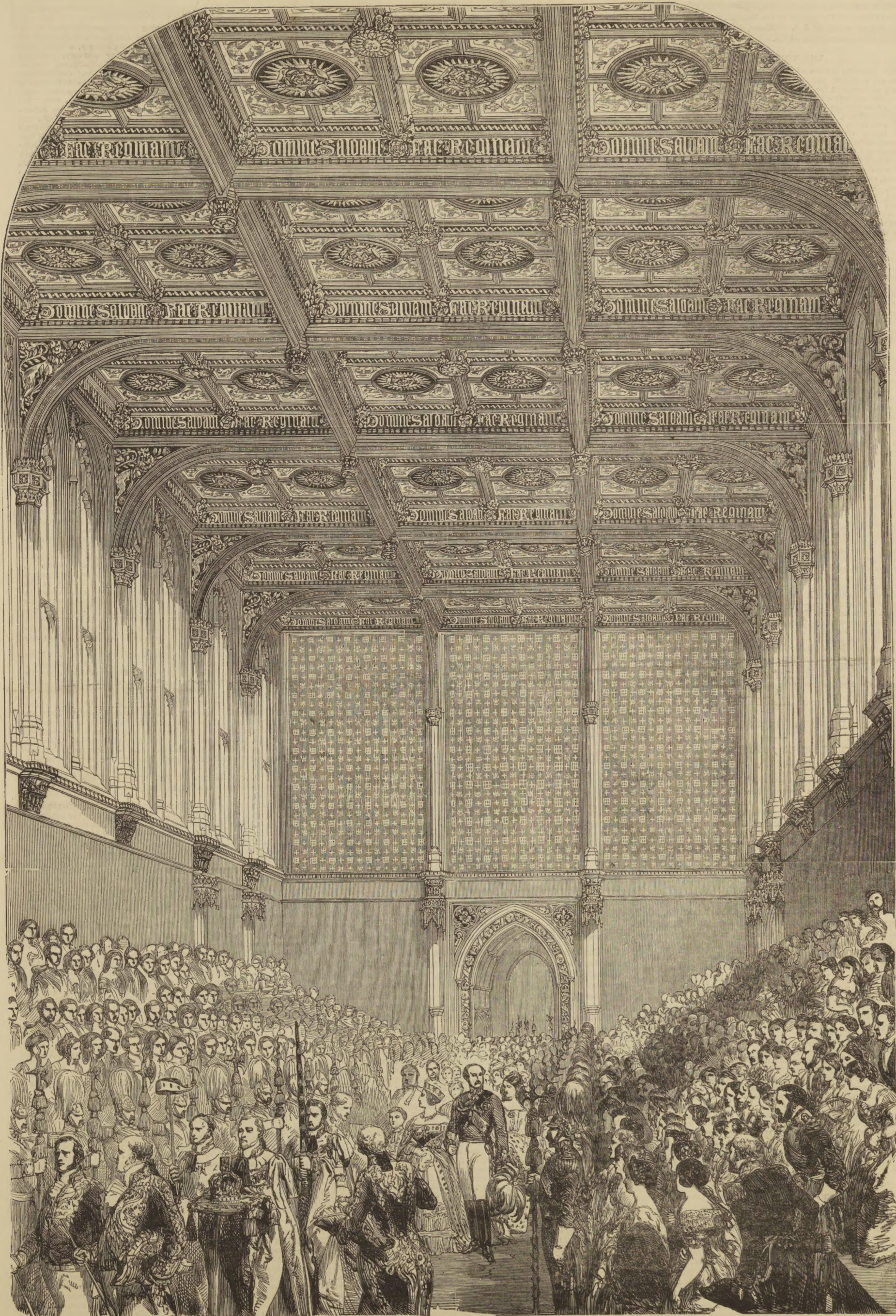
TRIESTE, Thursday, Nov. 11.

The steamer *Adria* arrived this day from the river Rangoon, with dates to the 26th of September. The first division for Prome, consisting of her Majesty's 18th R.L., her Majesty's 80th, and 35th Madras Infantry, with eight guns, and some Sappers and Miners, had just left, and was accompanied by the General, Admiral, Commodore Sir J. Cheepe, and almost all the chiefs of departments. The second brigade was to follow within three or four weeks. It was expected, on its arrival at Prome, that Pegu would be surrendered and annexed, and the campaign over.

The China insurrection against the Emperor is gaining strength.



OPENING OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT THE VICTORIA TOWER, HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE PAGE 402.)



THE VICTORIA GALLERY, HOUSE OF LORDS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Upon the preceding pages we have illustrated the splendid ceremonial of the Opening of Parliament by her Majesty, on Thursday, in a pair of large Engravings by Mr. J. L. Williams, showing also the last completed portions of this magnificent edifice.

THE VICTORIA TOWER.

This imposing portion of the New Palace is placed at the south-west angle of the pile of buildings. In plan it is square, with octagonal turrets at the angles; and from Old Palace-yard there are two great archways, one on the west and the other on the south side. The archways are marvellously fine; their immense size, their deep mouldings, and their profuse enrichments of Tudor roses and crowns in the hollow of the arches, and also the roses and leaves (forming the background, as it were, to the other decorations in the aisles), make up a superb *coup-d'œil*. The apex of the arch is formed by a group of three angels, crowned, holding the Royal shield crowned; quatrefoils fill the spandrels over the archway, and in them are angels holding shields, surrounded by the garter, containing, respectively, the Royal Arms, and those of Edward the Confessor. The whole surface of the turrets is panelled with trefoil-headed arches, and small quatrefoil divisions, containing the Royal monogram; and, between the great arches and the turrets, the walls of the Tower are enriched with small panels, with badges of the arms of the three kingdoms. Lions, holding scrolls, are seated on pedestals on each side of the doorways. Above the archways is a series of panels filled with quatrefoils, containing roses, *fleurs-de-lis*, and portcullises; and above these panels are niches, with traceried pinnacles of great beauty. The central niche, which has a loftier canopy than the rest, contains a statue of her Majesty; and the other niches are filled with statues on pedestals. Above these niches is another series of square panels, filled with roses, *fleurs-de-lis*, and portcullises; and higher yet there are, on each face of the Tower, three windows, divided from each other by piers of immense solidity, deeply moulded. Each window is traceried in the head, and also in the transoms; and higher up the Tower is again a series of elaborately-enriched paneled and other windows; and above this the Tower will rise still higher, to an immense altitude. The outside diameter of the Victoria Tower is about 70 feet.

THE VICTORIA GALLERY.

This magnificent gallery is the longest, and will be, when finished, the most superb of all the apartments in the new Palace: it is gradually approaching completion. It measures in length about 110 feet; in width, 45 feet; and in height, 45 feet. It is lighted by windows on each side, elevated at some height above the ground; and the wall under the windows, beneath a broad space intended for a sculptured frieze, is at present plain, but will be filled with large paintings in fresco. Between the windows, and resting on a bracket (on which is sculptured the Royal monogram, crowned) are columns with elaborately decorated capitals to carry the tie-beams, which are boldly moulded. The ceiling is divided into eighteen compartments; each compartment being sub-divided into four by lesser ribs, and at the intersection of the lesser ribs, are *paterae* of extreme richness of carving; those down the centre of the ceiling containing the sun in splendour; those on the western side, the Lion of England; and on the eastern, the Spread Eagle of Saxe-Coburg. At the intersection of the lesser ribs are circles, each filled with a Tudor rose, surrounded by a rayed glory, very richly sculptured. The spandrels round the circles are filled with lions, in circles; three being gold on a red field, and one red on a gold field; and each having the floral symbols of England, Scotland, and Ireland. These are painted. The bosses on the ceiling are wonderfully fine and varied in character, and at the intersections of the main ribs are pendants fashioned as Royal crowns. The spandrels on the main ribs have in them, on the eastern side of the gallery, lions; and on the western, unicorns; with roses, shamrocks, and thistles, boldly sculptured and pierced through. There are entrances at both ends of the gallery, one communicating with the House of Lords, the other with her Majesty's robing-room. These entrances are in deeply recessed and highly elaborated doorways, with niches for statues on either hand; and there is another doorway, at the southern end of the west side of the apartments, similarly adorned, and also having niches. This door leads to the entrance known as the Norman porch, at the top of the grand staircase. The large spaces on the walls, at the ends of the gallery, between the pillars supporting the longitudinal ties of the roof, will be filled with frescoes; at present they are only decorated with hangings, powdered with portcullises, roses, and crosses.

THE MOVERS AND SECONDRERS OF THE ADDRESS.

THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Earl of Donoughmore, who was selected by her Majesty's Ministers to move the Address in the House of Lords, is not altogether new to political life. He has on more than one occasion exhibited ability as a speaker, and good sense as a party man.

According to the peerage books, Richard John Hely Hutchinson is the fourth Earl of Donoughmore. He was born in the year 1823, and married a daughter of Walter Steele, Esq. The father and grandfather of the noble Earl were not unknown to contemporary history. His father was the second son of the celebrated Hely Hutchinson. After sitting for some years as a member of the Irish House of Commons, he (holding a commission in the army) raised a regiment at his own expense, with which, in 1793, he served against the Irish rebels. He served in the unfortunate campaigns with the Duke of York, in Holland; and, from thence, went to Egypt, where, on the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, he succeeded to the chief command, and brought the expedition to a successful close. In 1801 he was made an Irish Peer, and was further rewarded with a pension of £2000 per annum, and the rank of Lieutenant-General. He was then engaged in diplomatic missions to Russia; and, having been made an English peer, he plunged into politics. Although he attached himself to the Whig party, he was selected in 1815 by the then Ministry, to negotiate (at St. Omers), with the present Lord Brougham, the terms on which Queen Caroline would absent herself from England. His elder brother, then Lord Donoughmore, was one of the peers who upheld the cause of the Queen in 1820. He was a man of upright and independent character, and a speaker of no ordinary eloquence.

The family have been mainly resident in Ireland. A great portion of the present Earl's youth was spent there. He served some time in China as lieutenant in the 95th Regiment. When of age he entered Parliament, where he took an interest in Irish questions. The noble Earl spoke in the House of Lords in a debate originated by the Marquis of Clanricarde with respect to the present application of public funds for educational purposes in Ireland. From this, and all his subsequent speeches, it is evident that Lord Donoughmore is not indifferent to those social questions which agitate his native country.

The noble Earl stands high among the Freemasons; being Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Ireland, and Patron and Passed Master of Donoughmore Lodge, Clonmel. He is Lieut.-Colonel of the Tipperary Militia. His Lordship resides at Knocklofty, near Clonmel.

THE MARQUIS OF BATH,

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Of the Marquis of Bath we have but little to say, except what appertains to his family honours. This young nobleman is only just of age, and has therefore had no time or opportunity to distinguish himself in public life. His Lordship, John Alexander Thynne, is the fourth holder of the title, which was granted in 1789. He was born in 1831, and succeeded to the marquiship in 1837. He has therefore such worldly advantages as accrue from a protracted minority to a man of property. The noble Marquis is patron of ten livings. We believe that, like his father and grandfather, he graduated at Cambridge University. Report speaks well of this young nobleman's abilities, and of the practical political knowledge he has acquired at home and abroad.

LORD LOVAINE, M.P. FOR NORTH NORTHUMBERLAND,

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD LOVAINE is the eldest son of the Earl of Beverley, the heir presumptive of the Duke of Northumberland. His mother was Louisa Harcourt Wortley, third daughter of the late Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, and sister of the present Lord Wharfedale. The noble Lord was born in the year 1810. He was educated at Eton; and proceeded in due time to Cambridge University, where he was of St. John's College. He entered the army in 1827, in which (in the 76th and Grenadier Regiment of Guards,) he served ten years. In the year 1833 he took his degree as Master of Arts; and in 1842 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the same University. In the year 1842 he was made Captain in the Northumberland Militia; and in 1845 he married Louisa, the eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Drummond, of Albury Park, Surrey. He is a magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant for Northumberland, and also a magistrate for Surrey.

In 1831 Lord Lovaine was in Parliament as member for Bessalston. In 1841 the noble Lord was a candidate for the city of Exeter, in opposition to Mr. Divett, the Liberal member; Sir William Follett being the other Conservative candidate. In the course of this election, it was alleged against the Conservative party, that they had unfairly sought to thrust Lord Lovaine upon the constituency. Sir William Follett, for himself and his supporters, repudiated this charge. Lord Lovaine was not permitted by his more clamorous opponents to give any explanation, but the result showed that the battle had been well fought: Lord Lovaine polled 1119 votes, while Sir W. Follett numbered 1802, and Mr. Divett 1192.

At the general election for 1847, and on the retirement of Mr. Cresswell, Lord Lovaine was invited to become a candidate for North Northumberland, his opponents being Sir George Grey and Lord Ossulston. He had now afforded him a more ample opportunity of explaining his political creed, which was of a decidedly Protectionist character. In this contest his Lordship was again unsuccessful to obtain a seat in Parliament; although, the race was even closer than during the struggle for the representation of Exeter, in 1841.

At the last general election Lord Lovaine attained the object of his ambition, and succeeded in ousting Sir George Grey from the representation of North Northumberland. His Lordship's speech at the nomination of candidates evinced considerable spirit; and whatever courage he possessed was fully brought out by the dashing address of the right hon. Baronet who had preceded him. In the course of his remarks, on the hustings, he said he thought he had a right to ask the right hon. Baronet what were to be the open questions of the Administration which was to succeed Lord Derby's? The abolition of the Monarchy?—the destruction of the House of Lords?—the abolition of the union of Church and State?—for all these questions had been discussed by the new associates of the Whigs in their assemblies. It was reported that the right hon. Baronet had said he was not ashamed of joining them, but he (Lord Lovaine) must be excused for not believing this. He could not believe that the man who stood so boldly and so nobly in the gap, when the institutions of this country were threatened by open violence without, and, if report said true, by treachery and cowardice within, during the last two years, would unite, without some feeling of shame, with those who had openly declared that capital owes no allegiance to the Crown or country; and had actually weighed the lives and properties of their fellow-countrymen, and the honour of English women against the money to be paid for their protection. After this somewhat vague denunciation of his political opponents, Lord Lovaine began the assertion of his modified views on the subject of Protection.

"Free Trade," he said, "was a good thing when nations reciprocally interchanged commodities on a fair system of duties levied for the purposes of revenue, and he believed that corn formed no exception to the general rule; but he had already stated, that to attempt to re-impose such a duty without the general consent of the nation, would be unadvisable and dangerous; and as there was no sign of such a consent, he would be no party to such a measure. But the Free Trade of the right hon. Baronet taxed one article and not another, and allowed the foreigner to derive an undue advantage from the industry of the Englishman. With regard to the franchise, he was not opposed to its extension, provided that sufficient safeguards were taken to protect the rights of property—to prevent the beggar being placed above the owner of property, the fool above the wise man, and the faggot-voter above the independent farmer. Lord John Russell promised a reform bill, in which the influence of property should be respected; and how did he keep his word? Why as the Whigs always did. He proposed to give the franchise to the beggars in the streets of London, and place them on a level with the richest merchants, the wisest philosophers, and the most industrious tradesmen in the greatest city in the world. The noble Lord stated his objection to the ballot, and to the admission of Jews to Parliament, and, after an attack upon Lord John Russell for his Durham letter, concluded by an assertion of the necessity of a supervision of nunneries in this country, a safeguard adopted in Catholic countries, and, therefore, peculiarly desirable in this.

From all this it would seem that Lord Lovaine is not wanting in what is called moral courage; while on the other hand, he exhibits an amiable readiness to square his views with those of the chiefs of his party, descending gracefully from "Protection" to "reciprocity," from "reciprocity" to the "something looming," with a facility that might almost be envied by Mr. Disraeli himself. In fact, the noble Lord is evidently quite a model county member; and his merits are attested by his having been selected to move the Address by a Ministry disposed to harmonise its policy with the wishes of the public at large. Lord Lovaine is a speaker of more than average merit.

MR. E. C. EGERTON, M.P. FOR MACCLESFIELD,

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. EDWARD CHRISTOPHER EGERTON is the fourth son of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., of Tatton Park, by Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Christopher Sykes, Bart., of Sledmere House, Yorkshire. Mr. Egerton was born at Tatton Park in 1816. He was educated at Harrow, whence he proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1837. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1840. He obtained a fellowship at All Souls College, and graduated as B.C.L. in 1841. He married, in 1845, the Lady Mary Frances, second daughter of the second Earl Manservants.

Mr. Egerton is not wholly new to election contests. In July, 1850, on the elevation of Sir John Jervis, the then Attorney-General, and long-tried M.P. for Chester, to the bench as Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Egerton stood for the borough. Chester has from time immemorial been the electoral battle-ground of three great neighbouring families. Of these families, that of Grosvenor, confessedly possesses the most influence, in consequence, according to the unimpeachable Dod, of the vicinity of their principal residence, and large property in the neighbourhood. This electoral influence is not confined to the city, but spreads over both divisions of the county; so that it is very unusual not to see, in the House of Commons list, the name of a Grosvenor, a Stanley, and an Egerton, as holders of one or all of the seats in county and city. Turning to the year 1840, at random, we find a Stanley and an Egerton representing the Northern Division; an Egerton the Southern; and a Grosvenor (in the person of the noble member for Middlesex), Lord Robert Grosvenor, the city. In the list of the present Parliament, we have again a Grosvenor sitting for the city, and an Egerton for each division of the county.

On the occasion to which we refer, in July, 1850, Mr. Edward Christopher Egerton, the subject of this memoir, contested with Mr. E. O. Stanley, the vacant seat; Mr. Stanley representing Whig, and Mr. Egerton, Tory interests. The Whigs being at that time in power, Mr. Stanley carried the day, polling 986 votes to his adversary's 645.

Still, aided by family and local influence, Mr. Egerton, at the last election, turned his attention to Macclesfield, which in the last Parliament had been represented by Mr. John Brocklehurst and Mr. John Williams. He succeeded in turning out Mr. Williams, and now represents the borough on Conservative principles. He professes, however, the more Liberal tendencies attributed to a portion of the party. He is opposed to the re-imposition of a duty on corn; but, with Mr. Disraeli, proposes to re-adjust the burthens of taxation. He gives a general support and confidence to Lord Derby; and is favourable to a moderate extension of the suffrage.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

THE annual series of amusing evening entertainments, given by M. Jullien, at Drury-lane Theatre, commenced last Monday night, with the customary events of the opening performance; namely, a house filled in every crevice, with an excited and noisy auditory, evidently highly gratified to gaze again at the brilliantly-lighted crystal-curtain and at the white calico hangings, with their characteristic emblems, and to be enabled to wander through the well-supplied refreshment and reading-rooms as well as their crowded state would admit. M. Jullien announces in his programme, that "his success in England has procured him proposals of the most flattering description from the musical amateurs of the New World, and of a nature so advantageous that he has not been able to resist entering into engagements to visit the United States." He adds with naïveté that he hopes his trip "may not only be productive of pecuniary gain to himself, but may furnish him with materials for novelty in his return to this country." There cannot be the slightest doubt of M. Jullien's successful career in America. If he has been able to maintain a position in London for so many years, with an advanced state of musical knowledge, what reason can there be to doubt his complete triumph in less civilised regions? But it cannot be conceded that M. Jullien will be able truthfully to present himself in the United States as a symbol of art-progress here. His popularity has arisen from a combination of fortuitous circumstances, with which the cause of elevated music has had the least to do. M. Jullien has had the tact to follow in the wake of Strauss, Musard, and Labitzky, in the improvement of dance, music: he scores a quadrille with piquancy and point; he presents us with exhilarating polkas, he inspires us with whirling waltzes of graceful themes, and he thoroughly understands the mode of developing the attributes of the most accomplished soloists. Above all, M. Jullien's concert schemes have always been lively, if sinning sometimes on the side of boisterousness and exaggeration. Serious amateurs have never attached much importance to the introduction of isolated movements from the symphonies of the great masters. No doubt, the hearing of these classic gleanings has habituated the ear of the masses to the sound and quality of instruments; but the names of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, inserted in such a manner, must be looked upon more as a "sop to the critical Cerberus" than as indicative of any high and genuine purpose on the part of the Gallic speculator, who was acute enough to know the advantage of concentration. It may be, however, asked if, now that fourteen seasons have elapsed since Jullien entered the field, his miscellaneous audience is a bit nearer the appreciation of an entire work? This question may be unhesitatingly answered in the negative. Despite of "Mendelssohn and Beethoven nights," the hearers consider the symphonies and concertos as a bore, and as simply a foil to the dance selections. M. Jullien's speciality has been acquired and maintained by his picturesque orchestration of dance music, by his eccentricities, and by the generally attractive features of the house arrangements. These antecedents will insure him a welcome across the Atlantic, taking with him as he will his very clever leading coadjutors of the orchestra.

For this farewell season M. Jullien has engaged the brothers Mollenhauer, who display very remarkable precision in passage-playing on the violin; M. Wulle, a Belgian clarionet performer of no ordinary ability; and M. Arban, the celebrated cornet-a-piston. Amongst the old favourites are König, Baumann, Lazarus, Barret, Jarrett, Cicchi, Collinet, Maycock, Prosperi, Vogel, Rémusat, De Folly, Howell, Chipp, Rowland, &c. The vocalist selected for the present series is Mlle. Anna Zerr, whose bravu execution affords the greatest pleasure to the audience, especially in her *cheval de bataille*, the air of the "Queen of Night," from "Il Flauto Magico," in which her extensive compass is so strikingly developed. A new polka, "Les Echos de Mont Blanc," which M. Jullien, the composer, has dedicated to Albert Smith, calls into play the tactics of König and Arban very advantageously. König, in the "Prima Donna" value of Jullien, also provokes much enthusiasm; in fact, the cornet-a-piston is unquestionably the most popular instrument at the concerts. Instead of the military bands of former years, the services of a chorus of more than a hundred voices, have been put in requisition; in the National Anthem, and in the selections from Meyerbeer's "Huguenots": this aid is more grateful to the ear, than the brazen crashes of the open-air players.

M. Jullien's season will be brief, and when he has departed, it will be no easy task for his successors to provide such gay and brilliant concerts; and it would be certainly more expedient if those speculators, who may follow him, would separate the dance entertainment from the classic programme.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—It is intended to perform an appropriate selection of music at Exeter Hall, under Costa's direction, as a tribute to the memory of the Duke of Wellington. Mendelssohn's "Christus" will be performed for the second time, when the chorusses are better prepared for its due execution; on the other hand, Spohr's "Last Judgment" was so magnificently rendered that its repetition will be desirable on an early occasion.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's "Messiah" will be performed next Monday, at the opening concert, under Mr. Surman's occasion.

ORATORIO AT THE HACKNEY-ROAD WESLEYAN CHAPEL.—Handel's "Messiah" was performed on Tuesday night, for the benefit of the Trust Fund, under the conductorship of Herr Anschuetz. Mr. J. Hoskins presided with ability at the organ. The chief vocalists were the Misses Stabback and Lascelles, Messrs. G. Tedder and Lawler. The band and chorus numbered about 150 performers; and the oratorio was steadily rendered.

MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—Under the direction of Sig. Fossi, an evening concert took place on Wednesday. The vocalists were Miss Eyles, Signora Greco, Sig. Campanella, Sig. Fugheri, Mr. Wrighton; and the instrumentalists, Senor Fronti (flute), Mlle. Coulon and Sig. Pagi (pianoforte), Herr Von Heddeghem (violin), and Mr. Case (concertina).

BRIGHTON MUSICAL UNION.—The first concert took place at the Royal Pavilion on Thursday evening. The executants were Mme. Oury (pianoforte), Messrs. Oury and Hill (violins), Mr. W. Cramer (viola), and MM. De Munck and Porgie (violincellos).

M. EDOUARD DE PARIS'S CONCERT.—A numerous and fashionable audience assembled at the Brighton Pavilion, for the annual concert of this pianist, under the patronage of Lady Jane Peel. M. Sainton, the violinist, and Regondi the concertinist, assisted M. de Paris in the instrumental solos. The vocalists were Madame Fiorentini, Miss E. Phillips, and Mr. Boddà. Madame Fiorentini was in beautiful voice, and sang the "Freyshutz" scenes, Balfe's "Marble Halls" in German and Spanish songs in which she was enthusiastically encored.

ENGLISH OPERA AT BRIGHTON.—Miss J. Bleadon, Miss Julia Harland, Mr. E. L. Hime, Mr. H. Corti, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Sims Reeves, have been singing in English operas with great success, at Brighton.

BATH HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Under the direction of Mr. Bianchi Taylor, with Mr. George Field, as pianist, the first concert took place on Tuesday, at the Assembly Rooms.

THE ORGAN AT EXETER HALL.—Important additions have been made by Mr. Walker, the builder, under the direction of Mr. Brown-smith, the organist of the Sacred Harmonic Society. There are now 1122 pipes in the great organ, 840 choir, 403 swell, and 314 pedal, making a total of 2679 pipes, with eight coupling stops in addition. The compass of the great and choir organs is from F F F to G in alt, 63 keys; the swell from C C to G, 56 keys; the pedals contain 2½ octaves, 29 notes. The pneumatic system has been more extensively applied, and three sets of keys may now be played simultaneously, without any extra exertion on the part of the organist. A great increase of power has been attained by the addition of a powerful opficleide-stop, which will come into play in massive choral points. The coupling movements have been so constructed that the instrument may be used as a C C organ.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—The Paris letters and journals of this week contain some interesting intelligence as to matters musical. The revival of Rossini's four act opera "Moise," known at the Royal Italian Opera in London under the title of "Zora," has been very successful. Madame Laborde, Mlle. Poinot, Mlle. Duez, MM. Chopuis, Guegnot, Lucien, Obin, Gueymard, and Morelli sustained the principal parts, and Mlles. Tagliani and Bagdanoff were in the *divertissement*. Gueymard and Morelli were encored in the duo, between *Aménophes* and *Pharon*, in which Tamberlik and Tamburini created such a sensation. M. Clapasson's new opera, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," the libretto by Scribe and Germain Delavigne, produced on the 4th at the Opéra Comique, has been well received. Mlle. Viardot has returned to

Colonel Sheil, her Majesty's representative at the Court of Teheran has just left his post, and is en route for England, suffering, it is said, from extreme ill-health.



WELLINGTON'S FUNERAL MARCH.

Larghetto con moto. M. M. $\text{♩} = 66$.

COMPOSED BY SIR HENRY R. BISHOP.

Sheet music for Wellington's Funeral March, composed by Sir Henry R. Bishop. The music is written for piano and features various dynamic markings and performance instructions.

The score consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Dynamic markings and performance instructions include:

- f* (forte)
- ten.* (tension)
- pp* (pianissimo)
- cres.* (crescendo)
- f* (forte)
- rf* (ritardando forte)
- p* (piano)
- dol.* (dolce)
- f* (forte)
- rf* (ritardando forte)
- p e sosten.* (piano e sostenuto)
- f* (forte)
- rf* (ritardando forte)
- cres.* (crescendo)
- pp* (pianissimo)
- p* (piano)
- sosten. e legatissimo.* (sostenuto e legatissimo)

Handwritten musical score system 1. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *rf*.

Handwritten musical score system 2. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cres.*, *rf*.

Handwritten musical score system 3. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cres.*, *rf*.

Handwritten musical score system 4. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dim.*, *f*.

Handwritten musical score system 5. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *rf*, *cres.*, *rf*.

Handwritten musical score system 6. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *dol.*, *f*, *rf*, *p e sosten.*, *f*.

Handwritten musical score system 7. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *rf*, *cres.*, *rf*, *p*, *f*, *rf*.

Handwritten musical score system 8. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *rf*, *p*, *espres.*, *pp*.

Handwritten musical score system 9. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *ten.*, *f*, *f sempre*, *p*, *ff*.

(Continue on page 403.)

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AUGUSTUS SUTHERLAND (late M. Round), 16, Serles-place, Lincoln's-inn.—The VOLUME the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS elegantly BOUND in emb cloth, gilt, at 5s per Volume. Post-offices orders payable to the

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1st Quality, 63s per dozen.
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 Nobility, and the Public, that their STOCK is now replenish with
 Novelty of the Season.—69 to 71, St Paul's Churchyard.

SALE of ORIENTAL TEXTURES
 SEWELL and CO, having become the purchasers of Lot tender, from the assignees of J J HOLMES, a bankrupt, beg to inform the nobility, gentry, and the public, that they are now disposed of the Chinese and Indian Vases, Chessmen, India Tables; a new mere mahua richly worked with gold; India, Cashmere, Cam

COLOGNE and LONDON, 1, Salter's Hall,
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in

also the Gentry, that they can see a LOCK of HAIR
great NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Nativities Calculated, and
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PATENT LATCHES, with very small and neat keys, are
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 are very strong, not liable to get out of order, and the price so low
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Lmost portable ever invented, being only the size of a pocket book, containing One Pair of Mechi's Ivory-Handled Pencil Razors, his Magic Soap, Comb, Badger Hair Shaving Brush, Nail and Tooth Brushes, price only 25s; the same with Hair and Soap Dish, 35s. To military men, and as a steam-travelling companion, this invention is an invaluable acquisition; it contains a variety of other Dressing-Gases for ladies and gentlemen.

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Writing-Cases, Work-Boxes, Bagatelle Tables, Razor Straps,
Cutlery, Superb Paper Mache Articles, &c.—Manufactured
LEADENHALL-STREET, four doors from Cornhill.

THE DUKE will occupy several days, during which appropriate HATBANDS for general use will be sold by the chief HATTERS, HOSIERS, at One Shilling each. To be had, wholesale and retail, by H J and D NICOLL, Merchant, and ARMY CLOTHIERS, 11, 118, 120, Regent-street, or 22, Cornhill; who will also supply, at reasonable prices, the dress described in the notice about to be issued.

Two persons have been appointed by Earl Marston to this effect, viz., "Every gentleman admitted to the Cathedral (not wearing uniform) should appear in Mourning Dress."

The Costume for those who are to take part in the Procession will be also obtained here.

WELLINGTON DIED SEPT. 14, 1812

These words, encircled by a device of cyprus and laurel, are formed into, and appear on, the surface of a HAT, and, although the colour is necessarily black, on a black ground the design is so far distinct as to present a desirable and convenient medium for national mourning at the approaching grand jubilee.

The invention is the first patent recorded under the new Act came into operation on the 1st of October, the material from which Husbands are made being the same fine elastic cloth originally devised by the patentees in the manufacture of the well-known article called NICOLLE'S PALEOT (of which the late illustrious Count was one of the earliest patrons). The material is made of Crepe, according to the Regulation

The cost being but a few pence, this tribute of respect is within the means of all, and may be obtained Wholesale or Retail of L. D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers and Patentees, 114, Strand.

120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill; or of any of their
established throughout the United Kingdom; also of the
Masters, Glovers, and Drapers, in Town or Country.



THE LATE DANIEL WEBSTER.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY LAWRENCE, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

(Continued from page 406.)

General Harrison to the Presidency occurred, and Mr. Webster was placed at the head of the Cabinet, as Secretary of State. His administration of the department during the two years he remained in it

and success; and his subsequent conduct and policy to the hour of his death fully bore out his reputation.

The melancholy loss to America of this eminent statesman took place on the 24th ult. He died of disease of the stomach. He

was signalled by the most distinguished success. The United States was at that time involved in a long-standing controversy with Great Britain, on the subject of the north-eastern boundary of Maine. To this had been added the difficult questions arising out of the detention of American vessels by British cruisers on the coast of Africa. Still more recently, the affair of M'Leod, in New York, had threatened an immediate rupture between the two Governments. Through the wise policy and management of Mr. Webster, the treaty of Washington was brought about on the 9th August, 1842. By this treaty the boundary dispute, which had lasted fifty years, was adjusted. An amicable and efficient arrangement was made for joint action in the suppression of the slave-trade, and an agreement entered into for a mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. The other subjects of discussion, at that period, between Great Britain and the United States, with the exception of the Oregon boundary, were happily disposed of in the correspondence accompanying the treaty.

Mr. Webster retired from office when Mr. Polk became President. He returned to the Senate. He remained a member of that body during the whole of the administration of Mr. Polk, and till the death (in 1850) of General Taylor. Though unconnected with the Executive Government, he rendered the most material service in the settlement of the Oregon dispute. Mr. Webster opposed the Mexican war on principle; and in the full persuasion (which events have confirmed) that acquisitions of territory would disturb the balance of the Union, and endanger its stability. He, however, concurred in granting the supplies which were required for the efficient conduct of the war. His second son, Major Edward Webster, with the entire approbation of his father, accepted a commission in the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers, and sank under the exposure of the service in Mexico. He was a young man of great promise.

On the death of General Taylor, the chair of state was assumed by President Fillmore, who immediately called Mr. Webster to the office of secretary. His administration was marked with characteristic ability

met his end with fortitude, preserving his faculties and his mind clear and unclouded to the last. His demise has plunged the whole United States in grief and mourning. His character, his conduct, and his fame, now matters of history, will remain among the brightest remembrances of his country. In private life, Daniel Webster was generally and greatly beloved. There, too, he was continually useful. He paid much attention to agriculture. His residence, when not engaged in the public business, at Washington, was either at Marshfield, in Massachusetts, or at the place of his birth, in New Hampshire. He possessed large and valuable farms in both places, stored with the choicest breeds of cattle, and cultivated by the most improved methods of husbandry. The works of Mr. Webster have been lately published in six volumes 8vo, with a biographical memoir by Mr. Edward Everett.

An American writer, in 1850, thus characterises Mr. Webster:—

He is called the expounder of the constitution. He will be known hereafter as its chief defender. He has been to it during the second period of the Republic what Washington was to its liberty in the first. Vast as were the powers he displayed usually, those who heard his reply to Hayne, in which he surpassed the models of antiquity, felt that there were hidden fountains of elemental fire still unstirred. The majesty of his person, the unfathomable depth and varied intonation of his voice, his manner always just as excited as needful, the soundness of his mind, and the amazing resources of his learning and imagination have stamped him the colossal intellect of America.



THE LATE MR. VINCENT G. DOWLING.—FROM A BUST BY BUTLER. (SEE PAGE 406.)

ABD-EL-KADER AT VERSAILLES.

ON Wednesday (last week) the fineness of the weather, and the desire to see Abd-el-Kader, attracted an immense crowd to Versailles. The ex-Emir left Paris at noon with the Minister of War, and on his arrival mounted a fine Arabian horse, which had been placed at his disposal by the Prince President. He went to the plain of Satory, where the review was to take place, with the Minister of War, and Generals Magnan, Korte, and Partouneaux. The two Arabs who accompanied him to

Paris rode by his side. Several foreign officers in uniform, two of them English, were on horseback on the ground. The regiments reviewed were the 1st and 2d Carabiniers, the 6th and 7th Cuirassiers, the 7th, 8th, and 10th Artillery, the 1st and 7th Lancers, and the 12th Dragoons. The ground was kept by the 63d regiment of the line. The Prince President was not present. The review was passed by the Minister of War; and, after the manoeuvres, at which the Emir frequently expressed his admiration, the troops filed off before him. After the review, Abd-el-Kader visited the Palace, and at half-past five left Versailles for Paris, to dine with the Minister of War.

Abd-el-Kader is the Paris lion of the day. With a facility which does honour to the Oriental character, he seems to be equally at home, equally at his ease, in a church, at the opera, receiving visitors, or being received by others; dropping his eyelids in respectful worship before the admiring gaze of beauty, or when that same eye lightens up with the fire that is not all dead within him at the neigh of the chargers or the flash of an autumn sun on a horseman's corselet. That the Arab warrior should not quit Paris without beholding a sight long so unfamiliar to him, but to which his heart yet warms—a military display—is what might have been expected.



VISIT OF ABD-EL-KADER TO VERSAILLES.